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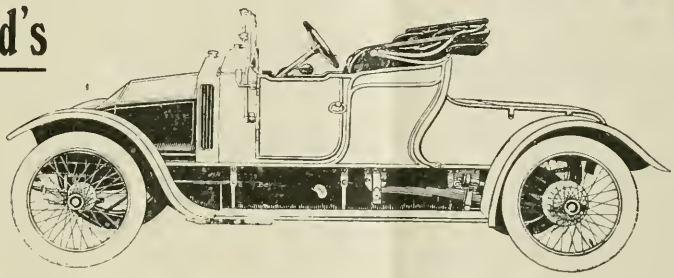

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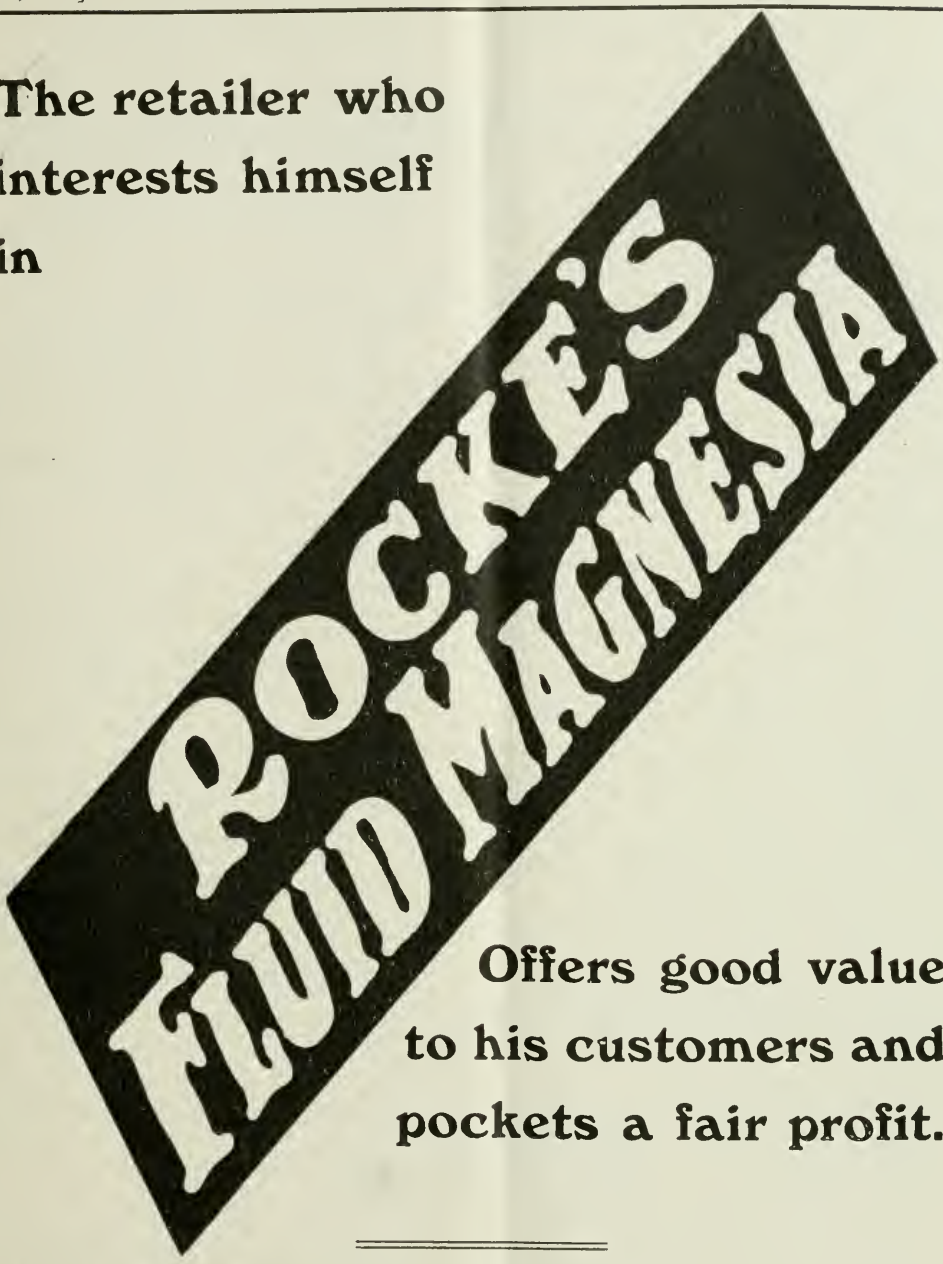

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 316. APRIL 20TH, 1912. Vol. XXVII.

ENGLAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

London, 9th March, 1912.

ADDITIONS TO POISONS SCHEDULE.

At the March meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the following resolution in regard to sulphonal and veronal was passed and ordered to be forwarded to the Privy Council for ratification:—

"That, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain by Section 2 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as modified by Section 1 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, the said Council does hereby resolve and declare as follows:—

"(*a*) That 'Sulphonal' be removed from Part II. of the schedule to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and that 'Sulphonal, its derivatives, and the poisonous derivatives of mercaptol' be substituted therefor.

"(*b*) That 'Diethyl-barbituric Acid and other derivatives of Barbituric Acid, and all poisonous ureides and their derivatives ought to be deemed poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy Acts, and ought to be added to Part II. of the Schedule to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908."

It would appear from this that among the preparations aimed at in this resolution are:—sulphonal, trional, tetronal, hedonal, veronal, veronal-sodium, proponal, bromural malonal and hypnogen.

SOCIETY OF CHEMIST OPTICIANS.

At a meeting of the Society of Chemist-Opticians, held in London on February 7th, Mr. John R. Cornish, F.S.M.C., delivered an interesting lecture, entitled "Subnormal Vision," in the course of which he pointed out the number of cases which were met with in which with all the refractionist's ability it was impossible to raise the standard of vision to normal or $\frac{6}{6}$. The lecturer explained how by considering the various factors systematically it was possible to arrive at a conclusion as to the advisability of treating the case or relegating it to the care of the ophthalmic surgeon. The requirements necessary for perfect vision, viz., transparency of the optic media, rays accurately focussed on the retina, and a healthy and well-balanced muscular system, above all, a healthy and well-balanced muscular optic nerve, were first explained. After considering the effect of the ciliary muscle in causing spasm of accommodation, the lecturer proceeded to illustrate, by means of lantern slides, various corneal troubles, pointing out that while the chemist-optician was not called upon to treat eye diseases, it was most desirable that he should be familiar with some of the more characteristic, as he was often asked by customers for eye lotion for "a cold in the eye" when much more serious trouble was present, and the necessary knowledge would enable him to send the customer to a medical man for proper treatment. Slides, illustrating keratitis and iritis, were shown, with short descriptions of the prominent symptoms. Pointing out how easily opacities of the media were recognised by even a very elementary acquaintance with the use of the retinoscope and ophthalnoscope, he illustrated with the lantern forms of simple striation of the lens and different forms of cataract as seen by the retinoscope. In the lecturer's opinion it was impossible in cases of sub-normal vision for the refractionist to have a feeling of security in his work without some amount of practice with the retinoscope and ophthalnoscope, using the latter by what is known as the "indirect method."

THE SOCIETY'S FINANCES.

The financial statement of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for the year 1911 was presented at the March meeting of the Council. It shows that the net result of the year's operations resulted in a loss of £1014, which had to be deducted from the accumulated funds to square the receipts and expenditure account. The loss on the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, the official organ, inclusive of postage, was £3131; local organisation cost nearly £700; and the balance of account on the B.P. Codex was £584. The School of Pharmacy and Research Laboratory cost the Society £2726, less £1599 received on account of students' fees. The annual loss seems to average about £1200, which is the price the members have to pay for carrying on an official school of pharmacy. The salaries of the Registrar and clerks amounted to £2006, whilst the North British Branch absorbed £1108. For examination and registration fees, the sum of £7021 was received; interest on investments brought in £423, school fees £1599, and subscriptions £7608. The accumulated funds of the Society now amount to £36,453. During 1911, the income of the Benevolent Fund was £3083. With the exception of £205, all of this was dispensed in benevolence. This fund now has accumulated funds valued at £41,748. The Orphan Fund had an income of £232, derived from a capital of £2655. Securities to the value of £8220 were also held on account of various scholarships and memorial funds. Generally speaking, the accounts may be regarded as satisfactory. The school has never been a paying concern, and it does not seem that it ever will be, and so far as the journal is concerned, it must be remembered that the loss is only a fair charge on the subscriptions of members who are supplied free of charge with the weekly issue of a very valuable publication, which otherwise would cost them 21s. per annum. The Treasurer may at times have moments of anxiety to keep the expenditure within the limits of the income, but, considering the magnitude of the Society's operations and the large sums involved in the various undertakings, he can view the result of the year's work with feelings of pride and equanimity.

THE PATENT MEDICINE INQUIRY.

In the House of Commons on March 4th, Mr. A. Lynch, M.P., asked the Home Secretary whether he had decided upon the Constitution of the Joint Committee which was to be appointed to inquire into the traffic in patent medicines and allied matters, and whether in view of the difficulty of disso-

ciating the question of the sale of such drugs from that of the illicit practice of medicine he would consent to enlarge the scope of the inquiry, so as to include these matters in the terms of reference. Mr. McKenna replied that the answer to the first part of the question was in the negative, and in regard to the second part, he did not think it would be wise to extend the scope of the inquiry beyond patent medicines. In well-informed circles it is stated that the committee will be a joint one, representing both Houses of Parliament and that the names of the members will almost certainly include Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

Pharmaceutical opinion seems to be swinging round in the direction that the new insurance scheme will, after all, not operate unfavourably to pharmacists. For the first time prescribing and dispensing are differentiated, and except in extreme cases, medical men will not dispense medicines. Of course the doctors are up in arms, and well-organised efforts are being made by the profession backed up by the British Medical Association, to nullify the scheme by refusing to assist in its administration. Mr. Lloyd George, however, intends to go on with the scheme, notwithstanding the antagonism of the B.M.A. There is every prospect that the reasonable attitude of pharmacists will be rewarded by the appointment of a direct representative on the Advisory Committee, and already several names have been suggested by the Council of the Society for appointment. It was reported at the last meeting that when the selection was made by the Insurance Commissioners, it would give every satisfaction, as all the names submitted were well and favourably known to pharmacists.

AN APOTHECARIES' ASSISTANTS' BILL.

The following statement was authorised by the clerk to the Society of Apothecaries to be published during the month:—

"It is the intention of the Society of Apothecaries to introduce in the forthcoming session of Parliament a measure intended to strengthen the statutory position of persons holding the Assistant's Certificate in dispensing. The Bill will include provisions for the establishment of a Register and the right to use a distinctive title. In addition, the requirements of the examination, as well as the examination itself, will be considerably strengthened, no candidate being admitted without having previously passed an examination in general knowledge, nor without having undergone an extended period of training in practical pharmacy.

"The Bill contains a specific clause to the effect that nothing therein is to affect or prejudice the rights of chemists and druggists, nor to authorise persons registered under the Bill to keep open shop, or to sell medicines or poisons on their own account.

"The proposed measure, of course, preserves the rights of the existing holders of the certificate."

The measure may be introduced by one of the members for the City of London.

In this connection, says the *British and Colonial Druggist*, it is desirable to recall the following statement by Mr. Glyn-Jones in the House of Commons on August 2nd last, on the occasion of the Committee stage of the National Insurance Bill:—"I am authorised on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society to say that it passed this morning a resolution to the effect that if this Bill passes in its present form it will take immediate steps to promote a Bill to provide for the qualification of dispensers all round, and that in doing so it would seek the support of the Medical Council, the Apothecaries' Society and the War Office."

IMPORTANT GREGORY'S POWDER CASE.

At the Godstone Police Court on February 5th, William J. Snow, chemist and druggist, Bletchingley, was summoned for selling Gregory's Powder containing magnesium carbonate instead of light magnesia. Defendant pleaded not guilty. The county analyst deposed that it contained magnesium carbonate 6 parts, powdered rhubarb 2 parts, and powdered ginger 1 part. Evidence was given by the defendant that he purchased the shop about a year ago from the executors of an old-fashioned chemist, so that he was quite unable to say where the Gregory's Powder came from in the first place. At any rate, whoever made it up certainly made an error by putting in the carbonate of magnesia instead of the calcined magnesia, or must have considered that the carbonate was much better. The old-fashioned chemists did consider that carbonate was better, and now that was more often used, and it was only in exceptional cases that the oxide was preferred. Although the B.P. fixed the use of the light magnesia, the "Codex" of the Pharmaceutical Society authorised the use of the carbonate for Gregory's powder, and it was described as "Improved Gregory's

Powder." As to the monetary question, he said the difference was so small (about the third of a penny) that no chemist would substitute carbonate for the sake of the price. He had looked over about 5000 prescriptions and found that in 99 per cent. of them the carbonate was used instead of the calcined. Dr. James A. Belcher said that in his opinion the carbonate of magnesia was preferable, and in cross-examination stated that there is so little difference in the action that it is not in any way detrimental to use the carbonate in place of calcined magnesia. If the Gregory's powder was not made according to the B.P. formula, it was only right that the chemist should inform the customer. The B.P. was the statutory authority, but he was not certain about the "Codex."

Dr. Belcher, in reply to the magistrate said that if he went to a chemist and asked for Gregory's Powder, he would expect to get it with the oxide in. Although "Improved Gregory's Powder" was sold, it did not comply with the B.P. formula. It had been introduced because it was thought that the carbonate of magnesia was a better substance.

The Magistrates having deliberated, the Chairman said they had decided to convict. The defendant's own witness had acknowledged that there was a standard for Gregory's powder, and the defendant should realise the individual responsibility attaching to a chemist to adhere strictly to the standard. He would be fined 10s. and 10s. 6d. costs, and also have to pay the analyst's fee of 10s. 6d.

NEW SCHEME OF ORGANISATION.

At the February meeting of the Council, a new scheme of organisation was brought forward for consideration. Under the proposed scheme, which was formally adopted by the Council, every local association is to be invited to appoint an Organisation Committee, which it is intended will form a direct connecting link between the Association and the Council of the Society. This Committee is to include the Divisional Secretaries of the Society acting in the area covered by the Association. The Committee is to be supplied quarterly, or oftener, if required, by the Local Association's Committee, with information concerning the Council's work, and other details of interest. On the other hand, it will be the duty of the Organisation Committees to furnish the Local Association's Committee, with periodical reports on such matters as it may be desirable to bring under the notice of the Council. In districts where there are no Local Associations it is proposed to form County Associations with district committees for the larger towns within the county. Of course the success of the scheme will depend almost entirely on the local bodies. The Council of the Society will provide all the necessary facilities, and it is hoped that the various Associations will take up the scheme in earnest, and endeavour to work up the required enthusiasm in their respective districts. The utility of the scheme will be tested when the details of the administration of the pharmaceutical service under the National Insurance Act come to be considered. The Council unanimously favoured the suggestions, the only note of disapproval coming from Mr. Lord Gifford, who said he hoped that the recommendations would not be carried to such an extent that they would resolve themselves into a series of secret reports. The Council had a public duty to perform, and it had to be remembered that there were others besides the Society's own members who should be in receipt of information. He thought that the multiplication of committees and sub-committees was getting rather intricate, and he hoped that this latest proposal would not go too far in this direction.

THE REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society was presented at the meeting of the Council on February 7th. It discloses a state of affairs which may fairly be regarded as satisfactory. The steady increase in membership which has been going on since 1902 has been more than maintained, the Society's numerical strength being 1600 greater than it was ten years ago. Notwithstanding this improvement, there are still some 3000 pharmacists eligible for membership who abstain from identifying themselves with official pharmacy—a regrettable fact which it is difficult to understand in view of the pressing need for organisation, which has been so evident during the past twelve months. At the end of 1911 there were 6735 annual subscribing members, against 6673 in the previous year, and 636 life members, against 619, giving a total membership of 7371—an increase of 78 for the year. Student associates numbered 462, against 471, while 505 persons were registered as appren-

tices against 398. Turning to the figures in the report relating to the Register, the number of registered persons on December 31st, 1910, was 16,365—an increase of 73 on the previous year—while the number of pharmaceutical chemists is two more than last year. The number of candidates for the Minor Examination was less than in the previous year, but, on the other hand, the number of successful candidates showed an increase—an improvement which may be ascribed to a higher state of efficiency of the candidates, as the standard set by the examiners has in no way been relaxed. Four hundred and seventy-one pharmacists were registered as superintendents of bodies corporate in Great Britain, and firms or partnerships in Scotland, against 467 in the previous year. Touching the administration of the Pharmacy Act, 1244 cases of alleged infringement were investigated, proceedings being instituted in 241 cases. In four cases it was found on analysis that the poison asked for had been omitted from the articles purchased, and proceedings could not therefore be taken under the Pharmacy Act. In two of these cases convictions were obtained under the Merchandise Marks Act for selling goods to which a false trade description was applied. Speaking generally the report reveals a year of marked usefulness, and one on which those connected with the Society can look back and regard with eminent feelings of satisfaction.

GENERAL.

Mr. A. E. Durno, formerly in business as a pharmacist in Sydney, N.S.W., is now farming in Dumfrieshire, Scotland.

Mr. E. W. Proudman, formerly of Cheltenham, Victoria, was the successful tenderer for disinfecting fluid, formalin tablets, formalin liquid, pine blocks, and crude carbolic acid for the Barnstaple Town Council for the year 1912.

The Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, has benefited to the extent of £500, under the will of the late Mr. Stephen Darby.

The coroner at Peterborough recently suggested that sulphonal should be made subject to the restrictions of Part I. of the Poisons Schedule. With this recommendation the *British Medical Journal* does not agree, mainly on the ground that if sulphonal were placed in Part I. with strychnine corrosive sublimate, prussic acid, and other powerful poisons, there could be no reason for not adding many other substances to the same part; and one effect very likely would be that the restrictions on the sale of these dangerous substances, being applied equally to many less dangerous ones, would carry much less weight as precautionary measures than they do at present.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the practice of veterinary surgery in Great Britain will be introduced in the House of Commons shortly. The Bill is of interest to pharmacists, inasmuch as it proposes to impose an annual practising fee of one guinea on all members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons practising in the United Kingdom.

For selling a preparation called "Harrison's Nursery Pomade," which contained "Veratrine," F. J. Hagen, drug store proprietor, Croydon, was fined £5. The prosecution was instituted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the defendant being an unregistered chemist.

A Strike.—The Chemists' Assistants' Reform Union is again on the warpath. This militant body has served notices on a number of employers demanding the payment of a standard set of wages and stating that in case of non-compliance, a strike of assistants will be declared. The demands of the Union are as follows:—

"No qualified assistant to be employed at a less wage than 50s. per week, either male or female. No unqualified assistant who has passed his Preliminary examination at a less wage than 35s. per week. No dispenser who is holding the Hall's qualification at less than 35s. for males, and 26s. for females per week.

"No female employed in the chemist department who has not received a pharmaceutical training to receive less than 18s. per week, or this class of labour to be withdrawn together. No male assistant other than one who has received a pharmaceutical training to be allowed to serve at the drug and chemist counters."

Preparation of Dye Soap.—Dissolve 120 grains of any desired aniline colour in a mixture of alcohol and water in equal proportions, 4 fl. oz. Ordinary yellow or white soap, rasped and shredded up, is then mixed with the colour solution, with thorough working, to make a paste, which may be moulded. The quantities given are suitable for the utilisation of about 2 lbs. of soap.—*Chem. Trade Journ.*, 14th October, 1911.

Victorian Food Standards.

The Food Standards Committee has drafted the following new standards, and has recommended their adoption on a date to be fixed by the Board of Public Health:—

Cream of Tartar.

Cream of tartar shall contain not less than ninety-five parts per centum of acid tartrates calculated as potassium acid tartrate ($KH\ C_4\ H_4\ O_6$), not more than two parts per centum of sulphates, calculated as calcium sulphate ($CaSO_4$); not more than one one-hundredth of a grain of arsenic, calculated as arsenious oxide, to the pound; and not more than one-seventh of a grain of lead to the pound.

Baking Powder.

Baking powder shall be a salt or a mixture of salts, with or without a farinaceous diluent substance, which evolves carbon dioxide on being moistened or heated, and which may be used in the preparation of articles of food as a chemical leaven. It shall contain not more than one and five-tenths parts of sulphates, calculated as calcium sulphate; it shall yield not less than ten parts per centum by weight of carbon dioxide; and it shall not contain any alum. The word "egg" and expressions which include the said word shall not be written in any label written on or attached to any package which contains any coloured baking powder.

Infants' Food.

(1) Infants' Food shall be any food described or sold as an article of food suitable for infants. It shall not contain any woody fibre, nor any mineral substance which is insoluble in acid.

(2) In the principal label attached to every package of infants' food, which, when prepared as directed by any accompanying statement or label contains starch, or does not conform approximately in proportional composition to human milk, shall be written the words—"Not suitable for infants under the age of six months," in bold faced sans-seriff capital types. The said words shall form the first line or lines of the said label, and no other word shall be written on the said line or lines.

Invalids' Food.

(1) Invalids' foods shall be food substances modified, prepared, or compounded, so as to possess special nutritive and assimilative properties, which render them specially suitable for use as food by invalids.

(2) Invalids' foods shall contain no preservative or other foreign substance.

(3) There shall be written in the principal label attached to any package containing any article of food described as or purporting to be invalids' food, a statement of the ingredients contained in it, on which the claim of special suitability for invalids is based.

Malt.

(1) Malt shall be the seed of barley or of some other cereal designated on the principal label, which has been caused to germinate, and which has been subsequently dried; it shall contain not more than one one-hundredth part of a grain of arsenic, calculated as arsenious oxide, to the pound of malt.

Malt Extract.

(2) Malt extract shall be the substance obtained by evaporating an aqueous extract of malt at a temperature not exceeding 55 deg. C.; it shall contain not less than seventy parts per centum of the total solids derived wholly from malt. Its diastasic power shall be such that one hundred grains of the extract will in thirty minutes, at a temperature of 40 deg. C., convert two hundred and fifty grains of pure anhydrous potato starch into an equivalent amount of maltose, as estimated by the Harrison-Gair method.

Bakers' or Commercial Malt Extract, or Maltose.

(3) Bakers' or "Commercial" malt extract, or bakers' maltose, shall contain not less than seventy parts per centum of solids wholly derived from malt.

Liquid Malt or Liquid Malt Extract.

(4) Liquid malt or liquid malt extract shall contain not less than fifty parts per centum of solids wholly derived from malt; it shall possess diastasic power equal to that of malt extract.

Malt Extract and Cod Liver Oil.

(5) Malt extract and cod-liver oil shall be an emulsion composed of malt extract and cod-liver oil. Provided that the proportion of cod-liver oil shall be not less than fifteen parts per centum by weight. The proportion of the ingredients present shall be declared in the following form in sans-seriff capitals, of not less size than six points face measurement, "containing not less than (here insert the number of parts per centum), parts per centum by weight of cod-liver oil."

Gelatine.

Gelatine sold for consumption by man shall be the clean, wholesome product obtained from skin, membranes, bones, and other collaginous bodies. It shall yield not more than three parts per centum of ash. A five per centum aqeous solution shall form a jelly when kept at a temperature of 65 deg. F. for two hours. A five per centum aqueous solution prepared with sterilised water at a temperature not exceeding 90 deg. F. shall not become alkaline, or emit any unpleasant odour after standing for forty-eight hours in a Petri dish at a temperature of 80 deg. F. Gelatine may contain sulphur dioxide in proportion not exceeding three and one-half grains of sulphur dioxide to the pound of dry, marketable gelatine, sold for consumption by man. Declaration of the presence of sulphur dioxide, or of a preparation of sulphur dioxide in gelatine sold for consumption by man is not required unless the proportion contained in it exceeds one-half of one grain to the pound.

Olive Oil.

Olive oil shall be the oil obtained by expression from the sound mature fruit of the cultivated olive tree (Olea Europea L.); it shall have a specific gravity of from 0.913 to 0.919

at a temperature of 60 deg. F., a saponification value between 185 and 196, and an iodine value of 79 to 90. It shall conform with the general standard for edible fats and oils.

Cocoa.

General Standard for Cocoa and Cocoa Paste.

Cocoa beans shall be the seed of Theobroma cacao, L.; cocoa nibs, or cracked cocoa, shall be roasted, broken cocoa bean freed from its shell or husk, with or without the germ.

Cocoa paste, cocoa mass, or cocoa slab shall be the solid or semi-solid mass produced by grinding cocoa nibs; it shall contain not less than forty-five parts per centum of cocoa fat. The fat-free residue of cocoa paste shall contain not more than twenty-two parts per centum of the starch natural to cocoa; not more than six and one-third parts per centum of crude fibre; not more than eight parts per centum of total ash; not more than five and a half parts per centum of total ash insoluble in water; and not more than two-fifths of one part per centum of ferric oxide.

Prepared Cocoa.

Prepared, compounded, homœopathic, or sweetened cocoa, shall be cocoa or soluble cocoa mixed with other wholesome foodstuffs; it shall contain not less than twenty parts per centum of fat-free cocoa, and its fat-free cocoa content shall conform with the general standard for cocoa.

Labelling.

There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package, which contains prepared, compounded, homœopathic, or sweetned cocoa, or cocoa mixed with other wholesome foodstuffs, in bold-faced sans-seriff types of not less size than eight points face measurement, a statement in the following form:—

> Containing not less than (here insert the number of parts per centum) parts per cent. of cocoa.

Vinegar.

General Standard for Vinegar.

(1) Vinegar shall be the liquid derived from alcoholic and acetous fermentations; it shall contain not less than four grammes of acetic acid in one hundred cubic centimetres; it shall not contain any sulphuric or other mineral acids, lead, or copper; nor shall it contain any foreign substance or colouring matter, except caramel.

Varieties.

(2) Malt vinegar, wine vinegar, apple or cider vinegar, and fruit vinegar shall be prepared from an infusion of malt, or of cereals whose starch has been converted by malt, from wine, from apples, and from other fruits respectively, and shall conform with the general standard for vinegar.

Sugar vinegar shall be vinegar prepared from a solution of sugar; malt and sugar vinegar shall be vinegar prepared from malt and sugar; honey vinegar shall be vinegar prepared from honey; glucose vinegar shall be vinegar prepared from a liquid containing glucose; spirit or alcohol vinegar shall be vinegar prepared from distilled and diluted alcohol; malt and alcohol vinegar, or malt and spirit vinegar, shall be vinegar prepared from malt and distilled and diluted alcohol.

Sugar vinegar, honey vinegar, malt and sugar vinegar, glucose vinegar, spirit or alcohol vinegar, and malt and alcohol or malt and spirit vinegar, shall conform with the general standard for vinegar.

Distilled vinegar shall be the distillate of a vinegar which conforms with the general standard for vinegar; it shall contain not less than four grammes of acetic acid in one hundred cubic centimetres, and it shall not contain any foreign substance, except caramel.

Labelling.

(3) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package which contains vinegar, in types of not less size than twenty-four points face measurement, the word "Vinegar" or (alternatively) the words "Brewed Vinegar," accompanied with a statement of the material or materials from which the vinegar was brewed, written in bold-faced sans-seriff capital types of not less size than twelve points face measurement, and in the following form:—

> Brewed from (here insert the names of the materials from which the contents were brewed).

Imitation Vinegar.

(1) Mixtures sold for the purpose of being used, or which may be used, as vinegar, shall be dilutions of pure acetic acid in water; they shall contain not less than four grammes of acetic acid in one hundred cubic centimetres; they shall not contain any vinegar, sulphuric or other mineral acid, lead, copper, or colouring matter, nor any foreign substance.

Labelling.

(2) There shall be uniformily written in the principal label attached to every package which contains a mixture sold for the purpose of being used, or which may be used, as vinegar, the words "Imitation Vinegar" in bold faced sans-seriff capitals of not less size than twenty-four points face measurement.

Essences.

General Standard for Essences.

(1) Essences shall be solutions of wholesome flavouring substances in ethylic alcohol, or in water, or in both, with or without harmless colouring matter.

Oil of Lemon.

(2) Oil of lemon shall be the volatile oil obtained from the fresh peel of the lemon (Citrus limonum L.); it shall have an optical rotation at 25 deg. C. of not less than plus 59 in one hundred mm. tube, and it shall contain not less than four parts per centum by weight of citral.

Essence of Lemon.

(3) Essence of lemon shall be the flavouring extract prepared from oil of lemon, or from lemon peel, or from both; it shall contain not less than five parts per centum by volume of oil of lemon, and shall conform with the general standard for essences.

Terpeneless Oil of Lemon.

(4) Terpeneless oil of lemon shall be oil of lemon from which all, or nearly all, of the terpenes have been removed.

Terpeneless Essence of Lemon.

(5) Terpeneless essence of lemon shall be the flavouring extract prepared by dissolving terpeneless oil of lemon in dilute alcohol, or in water, or in both; it shall contain not less than two-tenths of one part per centum by weight of citral derived from oil of lemon, and shall conform with the general standard for essences. It shall be labelled "Essence of Lemon (Terpeneless)."

Vanilla.

(6) Vanilla shall be the dried fruit of Vanilla planifolia, containing the odoriferous principle or alsehyde, known as "Vanillin."

Vanilla Essence.

(7) Vanilla essence shall be an alcoholic extract of vanilla, and shall contain not less than two-tenths of one part per centum of natural vanillin; it shall conform with the general standard for essences.

Vanilla Substitutes.

(8) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package containing a substance which consists wholly or in part of a substitute for vanilla or for vanillin, the words "Imitation Vanilla."

Prohibition.

(9) The word "Vanilla" shall not be written in the statement or label attached to a package containing a substance which consists wholly or in part of a substitute for vanilla, unless conjoined with the word "Imitation," in the following form—"Imitation Vanilla."

Citric and Tartaric Acids.

Citric and tartaric acids shall contain not more than one one-hundredth part of a grain of arsenic (calculated as arsenious oxide)—nor more than one-seventh of a grain of lead to the pound.

Potable Water.

Potable water shall be water which has been distilled or boiled in an apparatus approved, or filtered through a filter approved, by the Department of Public Health, and which has been so kept between boiling, distillation, or filtration, as the case may be, and bottling for sale as to preserve it from contamination.

Cordials and Syrups.

Fruit Cordials and Syrups.

(1) Fruit cordials and syrups shall be composed of the natural juices of sound fruits, or of sound vegetable extractives, potable water, and sugar, with or without added citric or tartaric acid; they shall contain not less than twenty-five parts per centum by weight of sugar. They shall not contain any other flavouring substance than that naturally present in the fruit, or extractives, from which they have been prepared; nor any added substance except glycerine, in proportion, not exceeding ten parts per centum.

Provided that the addition of glycerine to peppermint cordial, clove cordial, and quinine wine cordial is hereby prohibited.

Labelling.

(2) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package which contains fruit cordials or syrups, the name or names of the fruit, fruits, or extractives from which its contents have been prepared.

Preservative.

(3) To fruit cordials and syrups which do not contain any glycerine there may be added sulphur dioxide, or a preparation of sulphur dioxide, or salicylic acid (one, but not both), in proportion not exceeding two grains to the pint.

Provided that the addition of a preservative to peppermint cordial, clove cordial, and quinine wine cordial is hereby prohibited.

Compound Cordials.

(1) Compound cordials (orange bitters, sarsaparilla, ginger, non-alcoholic bitters, tonic, and the like preparations) shall consist of potable water with vegetable, extracts or infusions or tinctures, or both, or any combination of varieties of either or of both, and sugar, with or without citric or tartaric acid, harmless vegetable flavouring substances, harmless colouring matter, and glycerine. Provided that the proportion of glycerine shall not exceed ten parts per centum.

(2) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package which contains a compound cordial, in bold faced sans-seriff capital types of not less size than twelve points face measurement, the words "COMPOUND CORDIAL"; the said words shall form the first line of the principal label, and no other word shall appear on the same line.

(3) To compound cordials which do not contain any glycerine there may be added sulphur dioxide, or a preparation of sulphur dioxide, or salicylic acid (one, but not both), in proportion not exceeding two grains to the pint.

Imitation Cordials and Syrups.

(1) Imitation cordials and syrups shall be composed of potable water with harmless flavouring substances, sugar, and citric or tartaric acid, acetic acid or vinegar, with or without harmless colouring matter, with or without not more than ten parts per centum of glycerine. They shall contain not less than twenty-five parts per centum by weight of sugar.

(2) There shall be uniformly written in the principal label attached to any package containing imitation cordial or syrup, in bold-faced sans-seriff capital types of not less than eighteen points face measurement, the words "Imitation Cordial" or "Imitation Syrup," and the name of the flavouring in the following form:—

> Imitation cordial or imitation syrup (here insert the name of the flavour) flavour.

The said words shall be the first words of the principal label, and no other words shall appear on the same line or lines with them.

(3) Expressions which indicate that the contents of any package which contains an imitation cordial or syrup consist wholly or in part of natural fruit juices, shall not be written in any statement or label attached to any such package.

(4) To imitation cordials and syrups which contain no glycerine, sulphur dioxide, or a preparation of sulphur dioxide, or salicylic acid (one, but not both), may be added in proportion not exceeding two grains to the pint.

Lime Juice.

(1) Lime juice shall be the expressed juice of the sound fruit of Citrus medica, variety acida; it shall contain not less than six parts per centum of citric acid, naturally present in the fruit from which it has been produced.

Lime Juice Cordial or Syrup.

(2) Lime juice cordial or syrup shall be composed of lime juice, sugar, and potable water; it shall not contain any added substance except glycerine.

Provided that the proportion of glycerine shall not exceed ten parts per centum.

(3) To lime juice cordial or syrup, which does not contain any glycerine, sulphur dioxide, or a preparation of sulphur dioxide, or salicylic acid (one, but not both) may be added in proportion not exceeding two grains to the pint.

Quinine Tonic Waters.

(1) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package which contains any drink, the name or trade description of which includes the word "Quinine," the proportion of quinine therein contained. The proportion of quinine contained in a drink sold under the said name or trade description shall be not less than one-third of a grain to the pint.

Drugs.

(1) Drugs are included in the latest addition with amendments of the British Pharmacopœia shall conform to the descriptions and tests respectively prescribed for them in the said British Pharmacopœia, unless otherwise standardised in these Regulations, or in any Act in force, or in Regulations made thereunder.

Declaration of Certain Drugs.

(1) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package which contains any of the substances, or preparations, derivatives, or alkaloids of any of the substances named in this Regulation, a statement of the name of the substance or substances, or of the preparation, derivative, or alkaloid of the substance or substances contained in it, and of the quantity or proportion present in it, in the following form:—

> This mixture, or (alternatively) the contents of this package, includes (or include) [here insert the name of the drug or drugs required to be declared, and the quantity or proportion of each contained in the mixture or package.]

Acetanilide
Adrenals, Extracts and Preparations of
Arsenic
Belladonna, except when dispensed by a registered pharmacist
Bromine
Bromform
Cannabis indica, except for external use
Carbolic Acid, except for external use
Chloroform, when more than ½ per cent. is present
Chloral Hydrate
Coca
Copper, except for external use
Creasotum
Cresylic Acid
Cotton Root
Cantharides
Ergot
Eucaine, Alpha and Beta
Hydrocyanic Acid
Lead, except for external use
Mercuric Chloride
Nitro-glycerine
Nux Vomica, except when dispensed by a registered pharmacist
Pennyroyal
Rue
Savin
Tansy
Oil of Parsley
Opium
Paraldehyde
Phenacetin
Phenazone
Phosphorus (free)
Stramonium, except when dispensed by a registered pharmacist
Strychnine
Sulphonal
Thyroid Gland, preparations of
Trional
Veronal, or any other allied or synthetic substance

(2) Any substance included in this Regulation, but not specifically named in the list, shall be described by the name most commonly applied to the substance in the English language in the Pharmacopœias of Great Britain and of the United States of America.

(3) This Regulation shall not apply to a drug dispensed and supplied on prescription or order signed by a legally-qualified medical practitioner, nor to a mixture supplied by a registered pharmacist for immediate consumption on his premises.

Methylated Spirits.

(1) No drug for internal use shall contain any methylated spirit.

(2) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package which contains any drug for external use, mixed or prepared with methylated spirit, in bold faced sans-seriff capital types of not less size than six points face measurement, a statement declaring the presence of the said spirit, and the proportion contained in the drug in the following form.

This preparation contains (here insert the number of parts per centum) parts per centum of methylated spirits.

Alcohol.

(1) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package containing a proprietary medicine sold for internal use by man, which is compounded with ethylic alcohol in greater proportion than two and a half per centum, in bold faced sans-seriff capital types of not less size than six points face measurement, the percentage proportion of alcohol contained in it, expressed in terms of proof spirit, in the following form:—

> This mixture contains not more than (here insert the number of parts per centum) parts per centum of alcohol, equivalent to (here insert the number of parts per centum of proof spirit) parts per centum of proof spirit.

(2) No compounded drug of which the average dose is more than one teaspoonful (60 minims) for adults, or is more than one-half of one teaspoonful for children under five years of age, unless such compounded drug is a preparation set out in the British Pharmacopœia, or is sold specifically as an alcoholic compound, shall contain more than 10 per centum by volume of Ethyl Alcohol.

(3) When a mixture contains both alcohol and some drug required to be declared, then to the declaration concerning alcohol made in the form prescribed in clause (1) of this Regulation may be added the words "and includes," followed by the declaration of a drug or drugs in the form prescribed in these Regulations.

Castor Oil.

There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package containing castor oil, which is sold for internal use by man, the words "For internal use."

Eucalyptus Oil.

(1) Eucalyptus oil prepared for internal use or inhalation by man, shall be the essential oil

distilled from the leaves of one or more species of Eucalyptus. It shall not contain more than a trace of aldehydes, having a boiling point below 120 deg. C.

(2) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package containing Eucalyptus Oil a statement in the following form:—

This oil contains Phellandrene and (the words "Phellandrene and" are to be omitted if Phellandrene be absent), approximately (here insert the number of parts per centum) parts per centum of Eucalyptol.

Provided that this declaration shall not be required when the oil, either (1) conforms to the British Pharmacopœia standard, and is labelled accordingly, or (2) has been distilled from one species only, the name of which is stated on the label.

(3) In the principal label attached to every package containing Eucalyptus Oil intended for external use shall be written in bold-faced sans-seriff types of not less size than eight points face measurement, and immediately following the words "Eucalyptus Oil," the words "For external use."

Exemption of Certain Drugs from Provisions Contained in the British Pharmacopœia.

(1) The following drugs are hereby exempted from so much of the provisions of the Act, as requires that they shall be compounded with alcohol, in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia, and the said drugs shall not be deemed to be adulterated in so far as they are compounded with an equivalent proportion of methylated spirit.

Linimentum Aconiti.
Linimentum Belladonnae.
Linimentum Camphorae Ammoniatum.
Linimentum Saponis.

(2) The following drugs are hereby exempted from so much of the provisions of the Act, as requires that they shall be compounded with olive oil, or with peanut (Arachis hypogoea) oil, in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia, and the said drugs shall not be deemed to be adulterated in so far as they are compounded with an equivalent proportion of cotton seed (Gossypium herbaceum) oil:—

Emplastrum Ammoniacicum Hydrargyro.
Emplastrum Hydrargyri.
Emplastrum Picis.
Emplastrum Plumbi.
Linimentum Ammoniæ.
Linimentum Calcis.
Linimentum Camphoræ.
Sapo Lollis.
Sappo Durus.
Unguentum Capsici.
Unguentum Hydrargyri Compositum.
Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.
Unguentum Resinæ.

(3) The following drugs are hereby exempted from so much of the provisions of the Act, as require that they shall be compounded with vinum xericum in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia, and the said drugs shall not be deemed to be adulterated, in so far as they are compounded with an Australian wine containing not more than sixteen parts per centum by weight of ethylic alcohol:—

Vinum Antimoniale.
Vinum Colchici.
Vinum Ipecacuanhæ.
Vinum Ferri.
Vinum Quininæ.

Disinfectants or Germicides, Antiseptics and Deodorants.

1. "Disinfectant" or "Germicide" shall mean any substance which, when used in accordance with directions in any label accompanying it, will kill the germs or spores of germs that cause disease in man or in the domestic animals.

2. "Antiseptic" shall mean any substance or compound which, when used in accordance with directions in any label accompanying it, will arrest the development of germs, and prevent the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances.

3. "Deodorant" shall mean any substance or compound which, when used in accordance with directions in any label accompanying it, will prevent or neutralise offensive odours.

Labelling of Disinfectants or Germicides.

(4) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package of disinfectant or germicide for sale or sold, in bold-faced sans-seriff capital types of not less size than twelve points face measurement, in dark ink on a light ground, the word "Disinfectant" or "Germicide," or either of them. The said word or words shall be the first word or words on the principal label, and no other word shall appear on the same line. Such label shall contain the name and address of the vendor or maker or (if the disinfectant or germicide be imported) of the Agent in Victoria: and shall set forth—

(1) (a) Precisely how the disinfectant or germicide is to be prepared and used for general disinfection, and for disinfecting fæces, urinal, sputum, bedding, clothing, and every other article or thing that may be specified on the label.

(b) 1. The minimum amount of the disinfectant or germicide which, when mixed with a specified quantity of distilled water, will, within 5 minutes destroy a 24 hours' old broth, sub-culture of typhoid fever germs.

(11.) The minimum amount of the disinfectant or germicide which, when mixed with a specified quantity of distilled water containing 3 per cent. by weight of common salt (sodium chloride) will, within 5 minutes destroy a 24 hours' old broth, sub-culture of typhoid fever germs.

(c) The minimum amount of the disinfectant or germicide to be mixed with a specified quantity of distilled water and the period of time during which the mixture must be allowed to act in order to destroy the spores of anthrax.

(d) Whether the germicidal efficiency of the disinfectant or germicide is impaired by contact with acids or alkalies, or with albuminous or greasy substances.

(e) Any matter or condition or circumstance [other than those mentioned in clause (d)], in the presence of which the disinfectant or germicidal effect of such disinfectant, or germicide is counteracted or rendered inoperative, or is interfered with.

5. Bottles, tins, or other receptacles containing a disinfectant or germicide, shall be of such a shape as to be readily distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine, liquor, condiment, or gum bottles.

6. The word "Disinfectant" and the word "Germicide" shall not appear in any label accompanying any package containing any substance or compound which is not a disinfectant or germicide within the meaning of these regulations.

7. The label on every package or bottle containing a disinfectant or germicide of a poisonous nature shall have the word POISON legibly printed thereon in bold faced sans-seriff capital types of not less size than twelve points face measurement.

Labelling of Antiseptics.

8. (a) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package of an "Antiseptic" for sale or sold, in bold faced sans-seriff capital types of not less size than twelve points face measurement, in dark ink on a light ground, the word "Antiseptic." The said word shall be the first word of the principal label, and no other word shall appear on the same line.

(b) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package of an antiseptic for sale or sold, explicit information and directions as to—

(i.) The strength or proportion and the manner in which such substances or compound must be used in order that it may act as an antiseptic.

(ii.) Any matter or condition or circumstance in the presence of which the antiseptic effect of such substance or compound is counteracted or rendered inoperative, or is interfered with.

9. The word "Antiseptic" shall not appear in any label accompanying any package containing any substance that is not an antiseptic within the meaning of these regulations.

Labelling of Deodorants.

10. There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package which contains any substance described as a deodorant the words—"This substance is not to be used as a disinfectant or germicide." These words shall be written in bold faced sans-seriff types of not less size than eight points face measurement, and shall be set out immediately below the word "Deodorant."

PATENTS APPLIED FOR

List of Applications.—The following Patents have been applied for at the Commonwealth Patents Office by the persons named, or their Attorneys.

"Apparatus for pulsating or varying air or fluid pressure." No. 3817. William Henry Lawrence.

"Electrolysis of metal salt solutions." No. 3818. Noah Victor Hybinette.

"Self-cleansing high pressure water filter and cooler." No. 3829. John Jeffrey.

"Apparatus for spraying fruit trees." No. 3872. Benjamin Franklin Cranwell.

"Rabbit bait distribution apparatus." No. 3905. Thomas Delahenty and William Henry Mull.

"Hand machine for distributing poisoned material for rabbits." No. 3906. William Murley Crocker.

"Apparatus for extracting nitrogen and carbonic acid from combustion gases." No. 3963. Heinrich Braun.

"Corkless bottle." No. 3964. Robert Thomson.

"Spraying compound." No. 3973. Walter Squire Pye and Ernest Byron Pye.

"Means and apparatus for obtaining dry products from liquids and semi-liquids." No. 3986. David Marc Andrew Graham Hawes.

"Headache and temperature powders." No. 3987. Annie Piercy, applicant (Dr. Ellis Somers Piercy, act. inv., deceased).

"Process of an apparatus for atomising metals, minerals and the like." No. 3990. The Chemical Process Company, assignee of James Millar Neil, act. inv.

"Process and apparatus for separating hydrogen from mixtures of gases." No. 4005. Gesellschaft fur Linde's Eismaschinen A.G. Filiale Munchen Abt. Gasverflussigung.

"Non-refillable bottle." No. 4035. Edward Walters and John Cooksey.

"Process of and apparatus for precipitating materials from solutions." No. 4026. Merrill Metallurgical Company, assignee of Daniel Bosqui, act. inv.

"Compound for the destruction of rats, and other vermin." No. 4028. John Baptiste Confait.

"Invalid beds." No. 4029. Blanche Emily Vaughan Jenkins and Mary Louie Alice Vaughan Jenkins.

"Composition for the destruction of prickly pear." No. 4061. John Roebig and Edward Roebig.

"Process for extracting and recovering in the form of potassium bitartrate the totality of the tartaric acid contained in the tartar of argol, lees and in a general manner in all tartaric material." No. 4070. Cantoni Chautems and Cie and Emile Degrange.

A Cure for Warts.—A simple cure for warts is noted in Merck's Annual Report for July, 1911. Lime water in doses amounting to half-a-pint daily continued for a week removed multiple warts from the hands of a patient who had been treated by local application and internally with calcium chloride, calcium iodid., magnes., Sulph., arsenic, X-ray treatment, and scraping. By employing these means merely transitory results were obtained. The back of the hands were closely covered with small multiple warts, and, under treatment as above, only transitory good results were produced, for new warts continually appeared. Under the lime water treatment the warts disappeared on the fourth day and did not return.

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy,

Published on the 20th of each Month.

The Organ of Pharmacy in the Australasian Colonies. Devoted to the advancement of Pharmaceutical knowledge, and to the advocacy of a more thorough education and practical training for all persons engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines, drugs, and chemicals. It is issued gratis to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia in

Victoria,	South Australia,
New South Wales,	Tasmania,
New Zealand	Western Australia,
Queensland	Fiji,

And to non-members at 10s. per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Advertisements, remittances and all business communications to be addressed to The College of Pharmacy, Swanston St., Melbourne.

Communications for the Editorial Department of this Journal must be addressed to The Editor, Swanston St., Melbourne.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Contributions of any items of interest are invited.

Advertisements to be inserted in the next issue should be received by the Publisher not later than the 14th of each month.

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London—173 Fleet Street.
Sydney—17 Waltham Buildings, 24 Bond Street.
Melbourne—360 Swanston Street.

Telephone 643.

Readers are respectfully requested to mention this Journal when acting on information obtained from it.

Australian Perfume Industry.—Dr. Maloney, M.H.R., introduced to the Minister for Customs on March 20 Mr. W. T. C. Kelly and Mr. W. R. Hawkins, of the Royal Horticultural Society; and Mr. George Brown, Curator of the Metropolitan Parks and Gardens, who preferred a request to the Minister to allow spirits used in the manufacture of scent to come into Australia duty free. Essential oils from which scent was made were already free. In the present circumstances no encouragement at all was given to the manufacture of scent from Australian flowers. Australia probably possessed the best climate and soil in the world for the production of flowers, and the deputation contended that it would be far better to use Australian flowers for scent than the imported essential oils. It was intended to ask the State Government to set aside some land for the growing of scent flowers. Mr. Tudor promised to have inquiries made. He was favourably disposed to any practicable proposal for the extension of Australian industry.

Early Closing at Warrnambool.—At a meeting of the Warrnambool chemists held on March 23, a resolution was carried that a petition be presented to the Minister of Labour under the Shops and Factories Act, requiring all chemists' shops in the town of Warrnambool to be closed at 8.30 p.m. on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday; at 10 p.m. on Friday; and at 1 p.m. on Saturday; and, permitting such shops to re-open on Saturdays from 6 p.m. until 8.30 p.m.

VICTORIA.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on April 10. Present: Mr. Lacey (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Farmer, Francis, Ogg, Strutt and Towl.

Correspondence: Secretary Geelong Grocers' Association, asking to be supplied with a list of proprietary medicines which grocers were prohibited from selling, also a list of those that could be sold. A reply

was sent stating that no list could be supplied, as proprietary medicines were compounded from secret formulae, which might be altered at any time.

Registrar, Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, asking if there were any special standards for sweet spirits of nitre and eucalyptus oil. A reply was sent, stating that the Pharmacopoeia was the only standard.

The attention of a pharmacist in an upcountry township was drawn to lysol having been sent out in an ordinary dispensing bottle, and a reply was received from him, stating that it had always been his practice to comply with the Regulations and send out poisons in proper poison bottles, and he would take care in future that the practice should not occur again.

Secretary, Crown Law Department, drawing attention to an extract from the finding of the coroner (Dr. R. H. Cole), in reference to a death which occurred at Coburg from lysol poisoning. The Coroner was of opinion that lysol should not be sold unless diluted to such an extent as would rob it of its rapid effect as a poison. After consideration, it was resolved that a reply be sent, stating that there was no power by which the Board could make such a regulation, as lysol, in common with many other preparations of a similar nature, was a proprietary article, and there was no legal means by which the Board could compel the manufacturers to dilute their preparation in the manner suggested.

D. A. Simpson, chemist, Loch, Gippsland, asking that no poisons licence should be granted to any applicants from Poowong, which was within four miles of the borough in which his pharmacy was situated. The question was raised as to how the distance should be computed, and on referring the matter, a legal opinion was given that the measurement should be reckoned as the crow flies.

Applications for Registration.—The following applicants, having furnished the necessary statutory declarations, were registered: — Patrick Edgeworth Usher, Ballarat Hospital; James Young Allan, c/o J. Barnes, Horsham; Archibald Langley McNeel, Castlemaine.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered: — The following apprentices' indentures were registered:—Matthew Randall Wasley to Mr. J. E. R. Wasley, Melbourne; Robert James Arthur Scott to Mr. Leo. A. Koch, Toorak; Eileen Alice Angwin to Mr. H. Davis, St. Kilda; Bertrand John Daniel to Mr. W. T. Woodhouse, St. Kilda; Colin Hall Simpson to Mr. J. C. Pickford, Armadale.

Reports were received from the police in reference to a number of poisoning cases. In the case of a child, Alice McLean, who died from eating aloin tabloids, the Coroner stated that in his opinion the word "poison" was not marked distinctly enough on the label. It was resolved that the remarks of the Coroner should be brought under the notice of the manufacturers.

The Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and the meeting adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on April 3. Present: Mr. Pickford (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Church, Cossar, Francis, Owen and Rankin. Apologies from Messrs. Imes, Strutt and Taylor.

On the confirmation of the minutes, the term of office-bearers expired by effluxion of time, and the president vacated the chair, to which Mr. George Francis was voted.

Election of President. — Mr. Owen moved, Mr. Bailey seconded, that Mr. E. T. Church be elected president for the ensuing year. The motion was put and carried. Mr. Francis then vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. Church, who thanked the members for having elected him to the position, and trusted that he would be able to carry out the important work which would transpire during the year, especially in connection with the meeting of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, to be held in Melbourne in January, 1913.

Election of Vice-President.—Mr. Rankin moved, Mr. Owen seconded, that Mr. A. R. Bailey be elected vice-president. The motion was carried.

Election of Treasurer and Librarian.—Mr. E. G. Owen was unanimously re-elected honorary treasurer and Mr. D. Rankin honorary librarian.

Business and Education Committee.—Messrs. Cossar, Francis, Pickford and Rankin were elected.

Finance Committee.—Messrs. Taylor and Champion were elected.

Correspondence.—A letter was received from Mr. A. Bagley, honorary secretary of the Otago Pharmaceutical Association, intimating that it had been decided to present a free copy of the A.P.F. to every medical practitioner and pharmacist in Otago and Southland, and asking that 200 copies might be forwarded. It was reported that in compliance with the request the copies had been forwarded.

Mr. Leopold O'Donnell, Melbourne, applying to have his name transferred to the Life Members' List. Complied with.

Mr. Sidney Plowman, intimating that the Lectorial Board had been re-constituted, and that Mr. Craig had been appointed chairman, and that he (Dr. Plowman) was acting as honorary secretary. It was the desire of the Board to do anything in its power to assist the Council in carrying out the work of the College, as it was felt that the best interests of all would be served by such friendly co-operation.

Mr. Albert H. Koch, analyst, forwarding report, which stated that for the month of March no member of the Society had submitted any samples for analysis, but that in the event of the Board of Health commencing to collect samples, it might be expected that a sudden influx of miscellaneous samples would occur at very short notice.

Pharmaceutical Societies of New South Wales and Tasmania, in reference to the Royal Commission which was to take evidence on uniform standards for foods and drugs. The Tasmanian Society intimated that it was most important that any recommendations made to the Commission should be as unanimous as possible, and in forwarding a copy of the Tasmanian suggestions, it was thought that the witnesses who might tender evidence would agree to the alterations which had been made in the Tasmanian enactment. The New South Wales Society forwarded a report on the result of the deliberations of a committee which had been appointed to appear before the commission. It was resolved that the suggestions forwarded met with the approval of the Council, and that Messrs. Church and Rankin be appointed a committee to consider the evidence to be submitted to the Commission when it came to Victoria.

Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference.—The question of amending the constitution and rules of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference was mentioned. It was also reported that up to the present time no arrangements had been made to provide for a pharmaceutical section in the proposed programme of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, and it was decided to communicate with Dr. T. S. Hall on the subject.

The Class in Optics.—The suggestion made last month that provision should be made at the College for a class in optics was finally dealt with by a committee, who reported that a syllabus had been drawn up, and that the class would commence on Wednesday, May 1.

The Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement.

At the conclusion of the business, a vote of thanks was passed to the retiring president for his services during the past year.

The meeting then adjourned.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on the 3rd April, at 11 a.m.

Present: Mr. Pickford, in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Baird, Church, Cossar, G. Francis, R. P. Francis, Kernot, Leete, Owen, Rankin, Shillinglaw.

The Chairman stated that the meeting was called, in compliance with the Companies' Act, to confirm the resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the Society, held on the 14th March, 1912.

Mr. Owen moved that the resolution be confirmed, seconded by Mr. Baird, and carried unanimously. The meeting then terminated.

The South Suburban Chemists' Association.—Messrs. Church and Pickford are arranging with Mr. Hancock, the secretary of the Grocers' Association, to meet a subcommittee to discuss and arrive at a decision as to the cutting of prices of patent and proprietary preparations. Some progress has already been made in the matter, and it is confidently expected that after the meeting of the joint committee, a satisfactory determination will be arrived at.

DENTAL

Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting was held on the 22nd March, 1912. The President (Dr. Springthorpe), in the chair; also present—Dr. Nihill, Mr. Elvins, Mr. Hall, Mr. Iliffe, Mr. McGregor, and Dr. Philpots.

Dr. J. W. Springthorpe, M.A., M.D., was unanimously re-elected President. Mr. John Iliffe was unanimously re-elected Hon. Treasurer. The President heartily welcomed Mr. Elvins and Mr. Iliffe, who had been re-elected to seats on the Board, and Dr. Philpots, who had been elected a member of the Board, and who took his seat for the first time, and it was unanimously resolved to send a letter to Mr. Clarke, on his retirement, expressing the appreciation and thanks of the Board for his valuable services. The application of A. G. Fife to have his name recorded under the provisions of Section 13 of the Dentists Act, 1910, was further considered. Application was deferred, pending additional evidence being submitted to the Board. It was resolved to have inquiry made into two cases, in which it was alleged that the Act was being evaded, with a view to prosecutions being instituted.

Additional Registration as Dentists.—G. A. J. Parrett, L.D.S.; E. J. Fairlie, who had passed the last "sine curriculo" examination.

Restoration of Name to Dentists Register.—J. Clark C. Jones, 213 Elizabeth-street Melbourne. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. F. A. Down, the returning officer.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The Board met on April 16; Mr. C. J. Carroll in the chair. There were also present: Messrs. A. Wadsworth, H. S. Brothwood, W. Short, T. S. Loney.

A letter was received from the Treasury, approving of the registration of Alfred Sanderson Edmonds, under the Pharmacy Amendment Act 1911.

Reciprocity with New Zealand.—The Pharmacy Board of New Zealand wrote agreeing to accept the certificate of the N.S.W. Board.

Apprenticeship.—A letter was received from the Treasury, conveying the opinion of the Crown Law officers that the manager of the Pharmacy of the Civil Service Co-operative Society could not legally take an apprentice.

Applications for Registration.—Henry McCanley, Dulwich Hill, certificate from the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland; Andrew Sloane Taite, of Pyrmont, certificate from Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia.

Registration of Indentures.—Frank Chapman Giles, to Mr. T. B. Hill, West Maitland; Allen Joseph Ravensley, to Mr. C. J. Carroll, Manley; Raymond St. Clair Meikeljohn, to Messrs. L. M. Pattinson; and J. Spence, Sydney; Arthur Roy Ball, to Messrs. L. M. Pattinson and J. Spence, Sydney; John Joseph Murphy, to Messrs. H. A. Rose and V. McManus, Sydney; Charles William Brentnall Gurlay, to Messrs. L. M. Pattinson and J. Spence, Sydney; Leonard Williams, to Messrs. L. M. Pattinson and J. Spence, Sydney; John Harold Walker, to Mr. A. R. Cameron, Lismore.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. was held on March 28 last, under the presidency of Mr. Ll. P. Williams. There was a good attendance of members, but apologies were received from Messrs. A. Wadsworth, H. S. Brothwood, and S. Mears.

The report and balance sheet, which were adopted on the motion of Mr. Belcher, seconded by Mr. King, dealt with the work of the Society during the year.

The President (Mr. A. Wadsworth) who was unable to be present through illness sent the following address:

I have very much pleasure in presenting my second Presidential Address. I am sorry I cannot do it personally, but owing to ill-health, I have been obliged to take a holiday.

The thanks of this Society are due to Mr. Carroll, for the able manner in which he conducted the overtures for reciprocity with Great Britain, which at the present time is practically an accomplished fact.

I should also like to draw the attention of the members to the splendid collection of Mercks' Materia Medica specimens purchased by the Society.

The Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary, authorised by the Pharmaceutical Conference in 1911, has been issued to every member. The Formularies have been supplied and tested by the best pharmaceutical chemists of Australasia, and I particularly urge every pharmacist to introduce the Formulary to the medical man of their district. At the present time, your Council is having a strenuous time watching the interests of pharmacists in the Early Closing, Wages Board, and Pure Food Act Legislation, but later, when a respite occurs, it is my intention to present a systematic scheme of supporting the chemists in their districts, by recommending that a gentleman be appointed by the Council to personally show the samples of the A.P.F. to the medical man.

Another matter I should like to mention is that the next Pharmaceutical Conference will be held in Melbourne next year, and I sincerely trust that the members of this Society will endeavour to present as many papers as possible.

If the Arbitration Act comes into force, it may be necessary to take certain steps immediately to protect our interests.

I understand the matter will be thoroughly explained to you to-night, and I ask this meeting to give us the power to take all necessary proceedings.

Finally, as you are aware, there is a movement for the closing of chemists shops at 6 p.m., and, at the time of writing this address, it is quite uncertain how the matter will end, but this I will say, that it has always been my aim to represent the majority opinion in forwarding the claims of the Pharmaceutical Society. The Society is for earlier closing, and I myself personally favour earlier closing, but it must be apparent to nearly all of us who calmly think, and lay aside any selfish or personal interests, 6 p.m. closing would be of great inconvenience to the public at large, and especially to the working man who does not reach home till 6 o'clock, or later.

From the meagre amount of information I can obtain, an urgent medical man's prescription may be obtainable after 6 p.m., but will provision be made to supply any urgency after 6 p.m.?

Every sane thinking person, pharmaceutical or otherwise, must admit that the sick public should have every right to obtain any urgency at any hour. Then the question would resolve itself into, "What is an urgency?" and I maintain that a great percentage of a chemist's stock *may be urgent*, even though a medical man's prescription is not forthcoming for same.

The Minister for Labour has assured us, at the time of writing this, that every consideration will be given to the matter, and I sincerely trust that better counsel will prevail, and an hour fixed for closing, which will be less likely to impose any hardships on those in need of medical necessities.

I must thank the Council for the support and advice during the year, and Mr. Forster for his untiring efforts and attention to Pharmaceutical affairs, and I hope the coming year will be as successful for the Society as the one just concluded, which, as your annual report informs you, was the most prosperous financial year in the annals of your Society.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the President, on the motion of Mr. Rogers, seconded by Mr. Elles.

Mr. A. H. Reuss proposed, Mr. Rogers seconded, and it was carried:—"That this meeting gives the Council power to take any necessary steps to meet the position created by the new arbitration legislation." It was pointed out that it may be necessary to register the society under the Arbitration Act, so as to allow of its being represented on Wages Boards.

On the motion of Mr. H. D. B. Cox, it was resolved:—"That with a view to establishing the Society more firmly in the estimation of pharmacists by making business interests a prominent feature of the Society, it be a recommendation to the Council from this meeting, to forthwith consider and formulate a scheme for the alteration, modification, etc., of the Constitution, so as to secure the foregoing object."

Election of Councillors.—The meeting appointed Messrs. A. H. Reuss and A. Rogers scrutineers of the ballot for three councillors—there being four candidates for the vacancies. The result was as follows:—Mr. W. Short, 113 votes; Mr. T. M. Snelson, 106; Mr. R. G. Brereton, 83; Mr. S. Mears, 52. The returning officer declared the three first named duly elected.

The Council met on April 16; Mr. A. Wadsworth in the chair; also present: Messrs. H. S. Brothwood, W. Short, C. J. Carroll, A. E. Sharp, R. G. Brereton, T. S. Loney, F. P. J. Gray.

Correspondence.—Mr. Norman Edwards, Grenfell, wrote thanking the society for the gold medal presented to him.

Election of Officers.—The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, Mr. A. Wadsworth; vice-president, Mr. T. M. Snelson; hon. treasurer, Mr. A. E. Sharpe.

New Members.—Messrs. John E. Baker, Mullimbimby; Edward H. Bradford, Yass; Isaac A. Lee, Dulwich Hill.

Diploma Granted.—Mr. J. C. Lane, Grafton.

Pure Food and Drugs.—A brief discussion took place in reference to the Royal Commission now sitting on Pure Food and Drugs. It was reported that Mr. Short and

Mr. Loney had already given evidence before the Commission, and that Messrs. Wadsworth and Carroll would be examined on April 17.

The Library.—Committee was instructed to go through the library with a view to the elimination of old and useless books.

Additional Accommodation.—It was resolved to approach the Pharmacy Board with a view of trying to get larger and better accommodation.

Testimonial to President.—It was resolved: "That as a token of appreciation of the retiring President's services the Council present him with their photographs and an address.

Royal Commission on Drugs and Foods.—Dr. Ashburton Thompson (chairman of the Board of Health), who practically holds a federal commission to inquire into matters concerning pure drugs and food, has commenced taking evidence at the Board of Health offices. The underlying idea of the Commission is to gather evidence which will tend to point the way to harmonising pure food administration throughout the Commonwealth. The various States have separately given Dr. Thompson his commission, and the scope of his inquiries will be large.

The first sitting was held on the 9th April.

Mr. W. Short, a manufacturing chemist, and member of the Pharmaceutical Society, submitted the opinion that resolution 10 of the Interstate Departmental Conference of June, 1910, was too drastic. This resolution read: "In those States in which the law does not require medicine supplied by pharmacists, otherwise than on the order of a legally qualified medical practitioner, to be specially labelled in the event of their containing a drug required to be declared by any Act or Regulation, the law should be modified so that such declaration be required." The pharmacists, witness said, considered that the New South Wales law took away a right and privilege which the pharmacists had long enjoyed.

The Commissioner pointed out that the New South Wales Parliament had decided to regulate this matter, and that the Victorian Act contained similar provisions.

Mr. Short thought that the New South Wales regulation went further than the Act. In his opinion the interests of the general public did not warrant such strict regulations. Pharmacists found that the sale of hypodermic syringes, and also of the tabloids for hypodermic injections were steadily on the increase. The Pharmacy Board had no power to prohibit sale, provided the articles were labelled correctly, and it had occurred to the Board that, through the Pure Food Act, some means might be found to restrict the sale to the order of a physician, until such time as the Amending Poisons Act, which had been drafted a long while ago, became law. The matter was becoming more than a shame, and the sale could not be controlled unless by the Acts mentioned.

Replying to the Commissioner, Mr. Short stated that anybody could buy a syringe and tabloids. It was known for many years that the sale had been increasing, but chemists were unable to check it.

Arthur Douglas Walker, manager of the Biturine and Laver's Manufacturing Company, who had been selected by the Chamber of Manufactures to give evidence, suggested certain ingredients for disinfectants. The makers who produced a standard article at present were obliged to compete against the maker of a more inferior article. The public bought the latter on the assumption that the article was standardised. He recommended for phenols a standard of 15 per cent. strength, and not more than 25 per cent. for public use. That was the strength allowed in England, and the percentage allowed by the trade. There was a difficulty of getting 20 per cent. oils from the Sydney tars, though the northern tars were better. He suggested that grocers should not be prevented selling disinfectants, as was advocated not long ago. Sheep dips carry a large percentage of phenols, and it would be detrimental to trade if supplies could not be procured through the stores. The trade did all that was possible to so label the articles sold as to prevent accidents.

Mr. Francis R. Wakelin, representing the Manufacturing Chemists and Proprietors' Association, raised various objections to the published recommendations of the Conference of 1910. He thought the Association should be exempted from making declarations on the label, provided that the drug had been proved not to contain any injurious ingredient. The announcement of the amount of proof spirit, in particular in a medicine, or that an ointment was antiseptic, would be apt to mislead, and would involve the loss of labels which had cost a great deal of money, and had become long familiarised to the public. Moreover, the publication of the ingredients would mean at least a partial disclosure of the formula, which he thought certainly should be protected, and must further lead to people mixing the ingredients for themselves, which might easily be dangerous where such drugs as morphia or alcohol were concerned.

In reply to a question by the Commissioner, witness admitted that there were a good many medicines which contain a fairly large proportion of alcohol, and that he had heard of many which contained a wholly unnecessary amount, though his association had no connection with them. They were, in fact, of opinion that such preparations were bad, and would be glad to see them go. He agreed that any law governing the sale of drugs should have power to prohibit the sale of certain ingredients, provided that they could be shown to be injurious to the health of certain people. The Commissioner objected, however, that it would always be easier to produce people who imagined themselves to have been benefitted by the drug than who thought they had suffered from it. The witness replied that frequently doctors' prescriptions contained drugs

which might be injurious, such as morphia, though he admitted that the fact that the patient in such case was under a doctor's care made an important difference.

Robert Knight Allport, wholesale druggist, of O'Connell Street, advocated, in regard to particularising on a label, that the details might be placed on separate labels on the package. If this was not done the style of label would have to be altered, and that would cause an enormous outlay. Frequently as much as £20 or £30 was spent before the label was struck off, and any alteration might destroy it. The slightest alteration to the label would depreciate the sale in a remarkable and curious manner. The particulars should be prominently displayed, but a greater part of the prominence could be obtained on separate labels. In connection with prohibited preservative substances, the witness advocated the deletion from the conference recommendations of the words "and every substance which, when added to food, has the property of arresting or impeding fermentation or putrefaction of food," and, if necessary, the increasing of the list of prohibited substances. Harmless substances otherwise would be disallowed. He opposed the proposal that in the matter of artificial colouring, the colouring matter should be stated, because it would possibly lead to disastrous experiments. The proposal that edible foods and oils should not contain any mineral oil was opposed because it was likely that petroleum emulsion, which was almost a standard emulsion, would be affected.

The Commissioner: "A product like that, I think personally, would be reckoned as a drug."

Witness stated that generally the trade regarded the recommendations of the conference very highly and thought they would do the maximum amount of good with a minimum amount of irritation. Another matter, he added, which required attention, was the glass in the bottles made in Australia. In many of them the "blowover" trouble was in evidence, and if it was not removed it was probable that particles of glass would be mixed with the contents of the bottle to be consumed. He was convinced that trouble was unsuspectingly caused by those particles. It was only in the locally-made bottles that that fault was found.

Northern Sydney Pharmacists' Association.—The adjourned meeting of this association was held on March 21 last, under the presidency of Mr. A. R. Joscelyne. There were also present Messrs. A. H. Reuss, H. D. B. Cox, N. T. McCredie, G. A. Brown, J. E. Jackson, H. C. Price, W. S. Park, W. B. S. Green and H. W. Manning (hon. sec.) The discussion on the Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary was continued, and some 25 samples of A.P.F. products produced, and experiences in these preparations exchanged. On the motion of Mr. Park, seconded by Mr. Cox, it was resolved to draft a circular letter for transmission to all medical men in the district, together with a copy of the A.P.F., inviting attention to the formulae and the list of synonyms, and intimating that samples of any of the preparations may be obtained from local chemists.

Pharmaceutical Wages Board. Messrs. C. J. Carroll and S. P. A. Hunt have been nominated by Judge Scholes as employers' representatives on the Chemists' Wages Board; and Messrs. H. Ainsworth and H. Moore as employees' representatives. Mr. F. A. A. Russell was nominated as chairman. It is understood that the claims of the assistants will shortly be prepared.

Reciprocity with New Zealand.—A letter has been received from the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, stating that at a conference called to consider the question of a reciprocal agreement between the Dominion and New South Wales, a basis of exchange had been agreed upon, viz.:—the acceptance of the whole register up to a certain date, then on an examination basis in either New Zealand or N.S. Wales.

The Drug Habit. — When giving evidence before the Pure Food Commission in Sydney, Mr. W. Short, representing the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., said that there ought to be some restriction on the use of hypodermic syringes and tablets. He said that the use of the tablets had grown to shocking proportions, and urged that these drugs should not be supplied except on doctor's certificate, and then only on the original prescription. Certain restrictions did exist in Victoria, and Melbourne chemists held that the drug evil was not increasing. During last year there were complaints that the morphia habit was on the increase in Victoria, and the Pharmacy Board, when the matter was brought before it by the Premier, made inquiries, and reported that the statements were without justification. The sale of morphia in Victoria was safeguarded by the Poisons Act of 1890.

Mr. W. Denyer, of Messrs. Denyer Bros., Sydney, who left on March 30th by the "Otranto" on a business and pleasure trip through Europe and America, entertained about eighty of his friends and fellow-bowlers at the Warringah Bowling Club, of which he is president. Advantage was taken of the occasion to present him with a travelling clock and other souvenirs.

Uniform Standards for Foods and Drugs .—The council of the Sydney Chamber

of Commerce has deputed Mr. R. K. Allport, member of the proprietary articles sectional committee, to lay before the Royal Commissioner for Uniform Standards for Foods and Drugs the suggestions of the Chamber as to certain clauses in the 1910 report.

Dentists' Union. — A meeting of registered dentists was held at the Royal Society's Rooms, Sydney, on March 30th, to consider the formation of a Dentists' Defence Union, and the protection of the public and profession from the unqualified and unregistered practitioner. Mr. A. W. Cleary presided. Mr. Fitz Simons moved that a union be formed for the defence and protection of registered dentists. He said that in New South Wales there was a wave of blackmail by unscrupulous persons, not only against dentists, but also against members of the medical profession. It was time that they should protect themselves and also the public. An immediate amendment of the Act was necessary. Mr. Ormiston, in supporting the motion, said there were 1350 registered dental practitioners in New South Wales as against 650 in Victoria, 261 in Queensland, 45 in Tasmania and West Australia, and 530 in New Zealand. He was satisfied that so far as the dental profession was concerned, the people of New South Wales had a better service than existed in any other part of the world. The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Fitz Simons moved that the Dental Act should be at once amended, so as to protect the profession and the public from the unregistered practitioners. Mr. Daley seconded the motion, which was carried, and a provisional committee was appointed to carry out the resolutions of the meeting.

Personal Notes and Trade Items:

Swanson's Chemical Company Limited was registered on March 19, with a capital of £20,000, in 7,000 preference shares and 13,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, to acquire the business carried on by Sven Charles Swanson, under the style of the X-Ray Chemical Coy. The signatures to the registration are those of S. C. Swanson, Chas. Kemp, J. S. Nolan, C. Kemp, G. Sargent, H. Philipson, W. J. Wigg, and E. O. Litchfield; and the first Directors are Messrs. Swanson, Chas. Kemp, S. C. Allen, and E. O. Litchfield. Registered Office, Sydney.

Mr. John Duncan, a Director of Durno's Ltd., has been elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society of London.

Mr. Cyril C. Murray, Manager for Australasia for Parke, Davis and Coy., has returned to Sydney from an extended foreign trip.

The Pharmacy hitherto carried on at Temora by Mr. Woods, has been purchased by Mr. Geo. Dinsmore.

Mr. Baker (Victoria) has bought the pharmacy business carried on at Mullumbimby, by Mr. Chas. Harpur.

Mr. A. L. Silly, Managing Director of the Aust. Drug Coy., has returned to Sydney from his New Zealand trip.

Mr. A. Wadsworth, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, is holiday making in Tasmania.

Mr. J. G. Woodward, Australasian Manager for the Denver Chemical Coy., has left Sydney on a trip, extending over several months, to America. During his absence, Mr. W. L. Duncan will assume the management.

Mr. Cecil Finucane has left Ulmarra, and opened a pharmacy at Portland, New South Wales.

TASMANIA.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The monthly meeting was held on the 21st March, 1912.

Present:—Messrs. H. T. Gould, M. Rushton, W. B. Drake, T. James, Percy Ash, T. T. Weaver, and the Registrar, Mr. James Reid.

Correspondence.—Director of Quarantine wrote, asking that he be supplied with copies of the Acts relating to the dispensing of drugs. Registrar reported that he had sent on the Acts as requested. J. E. Mondon wrote, asking if he were eligible for registration in Tasmania. Registrar read the reply in the negative. Registrar of the Queensland Board wrote, regarding the fees proposed to be charged by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Annual list of chemists was tabled by the Registrar, and the absence of the name of the dispenser at the Launceston U. F. Dispensary from the list was noted. Resolved that the Board of the Dispensary be written to that if the dispenser did not comply with the Act forthwith the Board would take immediate action in the matter.

Indentures.—W. A. Solomon to F. Holmes, of Launceston, were forwarded for registration, with examination certificates in support of same. It was noted that the examination should have been taken before instead of after the indentures were entered into, the regulation being clear on this point. Resolved to hold the matter over till the next meeting, so that the position might receive full consideration.

Registers of the New South Wales and Victorian Boards were tabled, and also the Calendar of the Irish Society.

Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.

The meeting was held on the 8th March, 1912.

Present:—Messrs. W. A. Burton, J. A. Crisp, H. T. Gould, and T. James.

Election of President.—Mr. J. A. Crisp was unanimously elected, on the motion of Mr. Gould, seconded by Mr. Burton.

Correspondence.—Mr. Ash wrote, resigning his membership of the Society.

New Member.—Mr. H. Fennell was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Cowley wrote, regarding the appointment of a Royal Commission to take evidence in the various States on the Pure Food and Drugs Standards. Resolved that the following members of the Council and Board be a sub-committee to deal with the matter. Messrs. J. A. Crisp, W. A. Burton, W. B. Drake, M. Rushton, and H. T. Gould.

Early Closing Prosecution.

The first prosecution under the Shops Closing Act took place at Hobart City Court on March 8th. Addison Thomas Palfreyman and Vesey Fitzgerald, chemists, Elizabeth-street, were charged with keeping their shop open after 6 o'clock on four days during the week beginning February 13th.

At the conclusion of the hearing the Police Magistrate (Mr. W. O. Wise) reserved his decision.

Mr. Wise delivered his reserved decision on April 1st.

He said:—This is an information against the defendants, trading as Palfreyman and Fitzgerald, being a shopkeeper keeping a shop in Hobart within the meaning of the Shops Closing Act, 1911, did fail to close the said shop at six o'clock p.m. on four week days during the week commencing February 13th, 1912, and ending on February 20th, 1912. Defendants pleaded not guilty. Evidence was called, which showed that the defendants' shop was during the week named in the information open to the public for the purposes of trade after six o'clock p.m. Evidence was submitted to show that the defendants' shop came within the interpretation of a small shop as defined by the said Act, and was therefore exempt from the operation thereof. I do not propose to deal with the evidence submitted on behalf of the defendants beyond to state that I was not at all satisfied with it. Counsel for defendants submitted that the information must fail because there was no offence disclosed. Section 11 of the Shops Closing Act 1911, is as follows:—

> "11. Every shop in Tasmania shall, except as hereinafter provided, be closed at six o'clock p.m. on four week days, and on one week day at ten o'clock p.m. other than the weekly statutory half-holiday. Every shopkeeper making default in the observance of this section shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against this Act."

The section requires that shops "shall be closed at six o'clock p.m. on four week days," and it does not contain the words "in each week." If the words "in each week" were the only words that could be inserted in the section there might be something in the contention, but it is possible to insert the words "in each month" or in "each year," and yet the section would then read with quite as much certainty as by inserting the words "in each week." Again, the section states that the shops are to be closed at six o'clock p.m., but does not mention for how long a period the shop is to remain closed. In other sections I notice the legislature when dealing with the weekly half-holiday clearly states that the shops are to be closed at a certain hour and are not to re-open until a certain hour the next morning. The courts have always laid down the rule that in the interpretation of a penal statute greater care should be taken in the interpretation thereof than in the ordinary statute, and the authorities are always in favour of giving the benefit of any doubt to the subject. In this case I am asked to insert certain words into a penal statute (and those words are not the only words that could be inserted), but I have failed to find any authority to justify me in doing so. On the other hand the general principles of the law of interpretation are opposed to such insertion. I therefore dismiss the information. I might say that the facts in the case did not satisfy me at all. I cannot understand how a man could be classed as an assistant for six years and then put on to bottle washing and message running at the same salary as

he had been previously getting, and not be still an assistant. It seems to me he was merely an assistant under another name. He was also studying medicine I believe.

No order was made as to costs.

After the decision several shopkeepers stated that they would have no hesitation in keeping their business establishments open during the evening. The chemists, in particular, were indignant at the Act having been rendered inoperative, and some of them in no measured terms expressed the opinion that the Act, which they held was having a good effect, had now been spoilt by a mere splitting of straws.

Although the early closing clause cannot be enforced, a number of Hobart chemists have decided to close at the hours prescribed by the Act until a Supreme Court decision has been obtained or the Act amended by Parliament. The firms which are parties to this agreement are Messrs. H. T. Gould and Co., W. J. Clewer, T. P. Davern, Rushton and Burton, A. P. Miller and Son, Thomas P. Ryan, S. B. Brownell, J. A. Crisp, R. H. Overell, Drake and Co., Henry Sidwell (Ash's Pharmacy), F. Brooks Wilkinson, and S. G. Loone.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

The 20th annual meeting was held at the Technical School, Perth. There were present, Messrs. A. L. Tilly (president), Parry, Moloney, Sargent, Carter, Southey, Gulley, A. N. Birks, Lohrmann, Priestley, Danker, Sagar, George, Hoile, R. Read, J. N. Birks, and Mayhew.

The President said it gave him much pleasure to preside at the 20th annual meeting, and what was still more important after a year's work which, in many particulars, placed the pharmacists of Western Australia in a comparatively happier position than many of their brethren in the Eastern States. During the last session of Parliament two measures of exceeding interest to pharmacists had become law. The Veterinary Bill, as first introduced, would have acted most detrimentally to the profession as a whole. However, wiser counsels prevailed, making it possible for those who had been practising for a period of five years in this State to register as veterinary practitioners. The number of these would doubtless be few, but, what was far more important to the majority of the members of the society, it allowed them to still serve the public as they had done in the past by supplying to their customers any ordinary requirements for domestic animals, etc. With regard to the Early Closing Act, as was well known, many efforts had been made in past years upon the part of the council to bring about the earlier closing of pharmacies by means of a mutual agreement amongst the members, however, without avail. It had remained for the council to take the necessary steps to include the pharmacists under certain clauses of the Early Closing Act. As the general trend of opinion in the Eastern States pointed to still earlier hours for closing, the pharmacist in Western Australia should congratulate himself upon the hour 8 p.m. being the accepted time of closing in this measure, which became an Act in the early part of the present year. Whilst all sections of the community were obtaining shorter hours of employment it followed that the pharmacists must sooner or later come into line. In his opinion the provisions of the Act were fair and equitable to both the public and the chemist. The Government, who had helped them all through in this matter, had no intention in any way to unduly interfere with the ordinary course of a chemist's business. The retirement of Mr. A. V. Parkes from the council was a matter for regret. The revised syllabus of examinations came into force in January, 1911. It was working well. Whilst in the Eastern States he (Mr. Tilly) had heard the syllabus highly spoken of. Here he might mention that a tribute of praise was most certainly due to Mr. F. B. Allen, M.A., B.Sc., and his staff at the Technical School. Now that Australasian reciprocity might be said to be complete, it must be pleasing for members to learn that reciprocity with the homeland was near at hand. The proposals made by Great Britain were generally considered fair and just. That handy little publication, "The Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary," had been forwarded to everyone concerned in the State, and he would like to remind members that any suggested new formulæ for inclusion should either be sent to Mr. R. C. Cowley, Brisbane, or to the local secretary of the conference, Mr. Mayhew, for consideration by the formulary committee. In January next year the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference (1913) would be held in Melbourne. Any member who could suggest any suitable subjects for discussion or contribute a paper on any matter pertaining to pharmacy, scientific business, or educational, should send the same to Mr. Mayhew as early as possible for forwarding to the hon. secretary of the conference.

On the motion of Mr. George, seconded by Mr. Southey, the annual report was adopted.

Upon the motion of Mr. Gulley, seconded by Mr. Lohrmann, the balance-sheet was adopted.

The meeting then closed.

Annual Report of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia.

The Council of the Society have the honour to present herewith their yearly report for the information of the Honourable the Colonial Secretary and the Pharmaceutical Chemists of Western Australia.

Resignation of Mr. A. V. Parkes.—Mr. A. V. Parkes, who for some years past has served the Society in the dual capacity of Councillor and Examiner, tendered his resignation as a member of the Council. This was accepted with re-

gret, a vote of thanks being unanimously passed for his valuable services. Mr. E. A. Sagar, Cottesloe, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Meetings.—During the year 13 formal meetings of the Council have been held, at which the attendance has been as follows:—E. Parry, 13; A. L. Tilly, 13; E. Mayhew, 12; J. B. George, 12; J. G. Cooper, 12; E. S. Sands, 4; and E. A. Sagar, 9.

Appointment of Examiners.—The following were re-appointed: — Preliminary Examination, conducted at Technical Schools; Botany, Mr. Oswald Sargent; Pharmacy, Mr. H. H. Bingemann; Materia Medica, Mr. M. P. Ryan; Dispensing, Mr. F. H. Neale; Chemistry, Mr. F. C. Stockwell, A.S.A.S.M.

Pharmaceutical Education and Examinations.—Every endeavour has been made during the past year to carry out the provisions of the revised syllabus of examinations, which came into force on the 1st January, 1911. Initial difficulties have been encountered and overcome, and for the future we consider that it may be fairly claimed that Pharmaceutical Education in Western Australia will be proceeding on good sound lines. A proper sequence now exists from the Preliminary to the Final Examination. Whilst the Preliminary or Intermediate Examinations may be taken by a candidate in any town in the State, to prepare himself, or herself, for the Final Examination, a 40 weeks' course at the Perth Technical School is compulsory. The Council take this opportunity upon behalf of the Society generally, to thank the Government and the Technical School staff, for much valuable assistance afforded during the year.

It is confidently hoped that every master pharmacist in Western Australia will not only see the necessity—but also make it a point of duty—to afford their apprentices every facility and encouragement, to regularly attend the various classes, now provided for them, which, without doubt, are in the very best interests of pharmacy in this State.

Preliminary Examination. — During the past year eleven candidates presented themselves, six of whom secured passes.

Intermediate Examination.—Seven candidates presented themselves, six of whom were successful in the subjects Materia Medica, Botany, and Pharmacy.

Qualifying Examination.—During the past year five candidates presented themselves for examination, and two were successful in securing passes.

The Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary.—This important initial publication, adopted at the Sydney Conference, was made available during the early part of the present year (1912). A copy has been duly forwarded to every medical man, pharmacist, and other persons in this State interested. They have each been requested to assist in furthering the objects sought to be obtained, viz., suggesting new formulæ for inclusion in future publications of the work.

Veterinary Act.—This measure has passed the Legislature. So far as pharmacists are concerned see Clause 21, Sub-section 2, which states:—"Where at the passing of this Act any person practises and has continuously for not less than five years before the passing of this Act practised veterinary surgery in Western Australia, the Board (when appointed) may until the 31st day of December, 1912, enter his name as a veterinary practitioner in a portion of the Register to be headed 'Veterinary Practitioners.'" Also Clause 29, which states:—"Nothing in this Act contained shall extend to or interfere with the business or with the rights and privileges of any registered pharmaceutical chemist in supplying drugs, medical and surgical appliances used for horses, cows, and other animals in the ordinary course of such business."

Early Closing.—Although many attempts had been made in the past to bring about the earlier closing of pharmacies, it remained for the Perth and Suburban Chemists' Association to bring the matter to fruition by firstly taking a referendum of pharmacists upon the question, and, secondly, requesting the Council to approach the Government as to the inclusion of chemists under certain clauses of the Early Closing Act. Upon 1st February, 1912, closing at 8 p.m. was brought into operation, and it is trusted the same will work satisfactorily.

British Reciprocity.—It is pleasing to state that at a special general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain a new by-law was unanimously approved of empowering the Society's Council to permit qualified pharmacists from the colonies to become registered and to practice pharmacy, and to sell poisons in Great Britain. Correspondence upon this important matter is now proceeding.

Obituary.—The death of Mr. W. A. George, one of the oldest members of the Society, is recorded; as also that of Mr. G. W. Reid, who died suddenly at Kellerberrin.

Financial.—The balance sheet, duly audited, is presented herewith.

Branch Pharmacies.—Your particular attention is called to Clause 4 Pharmacy Amendment Act, 1899, which provides that all **shops** and **branch businesses** shall be under the control of a qualified chemist, whose name shall appear in a conspicuous position. A breach of this provision renders the offender liable to a fine not exceeding £50, and an additional penalty of £5 for every day during the continuance of such breach.

Pharmaceutical Register.—In accordance with the direction of Clause 13, Part III., of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1910, the Council have published a copy of the Pharmaceutical Register in the "Government Gazette," containing the names of 209 chemists, being an increase of eight during the year.

A. L. TILLY, President.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.—Calendar for 1912.

Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories.—Reprints of the following published papers have been issued: 126. "The Constituents of Rhubarb." 127. "Constituents of Bryonyroot." 128. "The Constitution of Scopoletin." 129. "The Constituents of the Bulb of Buphane disticha." 130. "Some Derivatives of Gelsemine." 131. "Synthesis of 4 : 6-Dimethoxy-2-β-methylaminoethyl-benzaldehyde." 132. "Chemical Examination of Oenanthe crocata." 133. "The Constituents of the Seeds of Casimiroa edulis." 134. "Chemical Examination of Calabar Beans."

"How to Make Show Cards."—By Charles A. Miller, p. 120; price, $1. Massachusets, U.S.A.: The Spatula Publishing Company. This is a practical book written by a practical man, and it is intended to be an every-day guide rather than a scientific treatise. It gives concisely all the essential principles of sign letter making, and demonstrates how easily a person of ordinary ability may acquire a facility in making attractive card signs for counters and show windows. The subject is so thoroughly covered that anyone who conscientiously follows the text will need no further assistance. The book is printed on heavy coated paper and is profusely and effectively illustrated. A large number of sample alphabets and signs are included, and in the last chapter are scores of snappy "catch phrases" that may be used as legends on window cards. There are seventeen chapters, some of them treating of the geometry of letters; others on "layout" and spacing, inks and paints, colours, the use of bronze and general hints.

The Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association.—Vol. I., No. I. January, 1912. 90 p.p. The official organ of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Published monthly. The journal commences with a very high standard. It is excellently printed, and contains a number of articles of interest to pharmacists. Its influence in upholding the traditions of ethical pharmacy in America should be an extended and useful one.

A Critical Revision of the Genus Eucalyptus, by J. H. Maiden, Government Botanist of New South Wales, and Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney. Published by authority of the Government of New South Wales. Vol. II., part 4, being part 14 of the complete work.

This part maintains the high standard of excellence shown by the parts already published. On previous occasions, we have spoken of the many good qualities possessed by the parts of this work, as they have appeared, and of the careful and patient research exerted by Mr. Maiden in their production. It is only necessary, therefore, to indicate the scope of the present part. Seven species of Eucalyptus are described, making seventy-two described and figured to date. Those found in the present issue are E. Melliodora, E. Fasciculosa, E. Uncinata, E. Decipiens, E. Concolor, E. Cloeziana, and E. Oligantha.

Of these, some doubts have been expressed as to the claims of E. Uncinata to be considered a distinct species, but Mr. Maiden has no hesitation as to their validity. It may be remarked of this species that it often exhibits the juvenile form of foliage side by side with the mature leaves. The filaments of the stamens also exhibit a kink which does not occur in the flowers of many others. Four beautiful full page plates accurately illustrate the 7 species described.—S. P.

The Fourth Report of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Khartoum, which in now being issued, brings the record of the work of the Laboratories up to date, and, in addition to the papers written by the Director and his staff, contains several interesting contributions from experts on special subjects having a bearing on tropical medicine. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the importance of the work which is being accomplished by the distinguished group of scientific men associated with the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, under the leadership of Dr. Andrew Balfour. The thorough examination of the conditions of tropical life, as they present themselves in men, animals, plants and insects, is the task to which this great institution is devoted. The above Report contains the facts, observations and discoveries brought to light during the last few years. Unlike the commentaries and digests which are so familiar a feature of the scientific press, these volumes contain the actual record, at first hand, of new contributions to the solution of problems of deep and world-wide import. Their value is further enhanced by the superb manner in which the knowledge, so laboriously gained, has been presented and illustrated. The expansion of the work of the Laboratories, and the amount of new material collected during the last few years have rendered it impossible to issue the Fourth Report in one volume, and the subject matter has therefore been divided into two parts. The first part (Volume A), now issued, deals with the medical aspects of the work of research. Volume B, which relates to general science, is in the press, and will be issued shortly. The two volumes of the Report (A and B) together contain 738 pages of letterpress and illustrations, many of the latter, which number some 360 in all, being in natural colours. Volume A presents the results of the work of the bacteriological section of the Laboratories. Pathological and other specimens, from a wide area, and illustrative of many forms of endemic disease, have been the subjects of investigation. Important papers have also been contributed on the work of the Sleeping Sickness and Kala-azar Commissions. The fallacies and puzzles met with in the course of blood examination in the Tropics form the subject of a very practical and well-illustrated article. An extended research on fowl spirochætosis has demonstrated the important role played by the "infective granule" in this disease. Other papers include records of work on trypanosomiasis, human spirochætosis, kala-azar, forms of cutaneous leishmaniasis, veldt sore, diphtheria, human botryomycosis, veterinary diseases, etc. The interesting notes contained in the previous reports on Sanitation in the Sudan are continued. The previous Reports of the

Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories were published in 1904, 1906, and 1908. Their perusal is necessary to a complete understanding of the research work undertaken in the Sudan, during recent years, into varied and deeply interesting problems upon which much scientific labour has been expended. Copies of the above and all previous Reports can be obtained from the publishers, Messrs. Bailliere, Tindall and Cox, 8 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Thomas Huntsman.—The announcement of the death of Mr. Thomas Huntsman, at his residence, Nicholson Street, Fitzroy, on the 10th April, at the age of 73 years, will be received with regret by many of his old friends and colleagues. Mr. Huntsman was born at Addlestone, Surrey, and was educated at the University College, London. With a view of qualifying for the medical profession, after spending three years in England, he went to France, and was for four years at the Paris University. Deciding to come to Australia he left England in 1868, and landed in Sydney at the end of that year and shortly after went to Newcastle, N.S.W., where he acted as Assistant to the late Dr. Bowker, with whom he remained some time. Coming to Victoria, he was associated with the late Drs. Searle Crook and Thos. Hewlett, all of whom had at that time large practices. Deciding to take up Pharmacy, he first commenced business at the corner of Drummond and Palmerston Sts., Carlton, and shortly afterwards opened a number of branches, at West Melbourne, Clifton Hill, Moonee Ponds, Kew, and Fitzroy, which he carried on with success for some years. In 1879 Mr. Huntsman was elected a member of the Pharmaceutical Society and from this time his interest in Pharmacy never flagged. He was first elected a member of the Council in 1881, and became President in 1884, and save during his brief absence from the Colony, he never failed in attendance at one of the 170 meetings of the Council held during his Presidentship; those to whom he may be least known will readily conceive the enthusiasm with which he applied himself to the duties of his position. The incorporation of the Society, the acquirement of the land and building now occupied by the College, and the subsidy to the College by the Government, as well as the affiliation of the College with the Melbourne University, are all matters in which Mr. Huntsman took an active part. He was also one of the Commissioners appointed by the Government to the Exhibition of 1888, and was in conjunction with the late Mr. C. R. Blackett, the representative of Victoria, at the first Intercolonial Pharmaceutical Conference in 1886. Mr. Huntsman resigned from the position of President and also from the Council in October, 1891, when he was presented with an illuminated address. In private life, Mr. Huntsman was held in great esteem and his geniality and charming personality were greatly appreciated by a large circle of friends by whom he will always be held in kindly remembrance. He leaves one son, who is a Pharmacist, and three daughters, one of whom is the wife of Mr. James Barnes ,chemist, of Minyip.

Mr. William Binzer, who died at Ballarat on April 12, at the age of 77, was a very old colonist of over fifty years' standing. He held a pharmaceutical qualification from the University of Geissen, on which he became registered in Victoria when the Pharmacy Act of 1876 was passed. He was well known in the Ballarat district, where he carried on business for a number of years. The deceased gentleman was a Doctor of Philosophy, and Master of Arts, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

Mr. Samuel Barry Croad, who died at Elsternwick on the 23rd March, at the age of 61 years, was the son of the late Mr. S. J. T. Croad, who was one of the first Pharmacists who established a business in Melbourne in 1840. Mr. Croad was for some years assistant to his father, and when the business passed into other hands he was appointed to a position in the Assay Department of the Royal Mint, which he occupied up to the time of his death. Mr. S. B. Croad's eldest son is a Dentist.

POISONING CASES.

Caustic Soda.—Sarah Pevitt, wife of a ganger at Nanneela, near Rochester, died on March 28 from caustic soda poisoning. She mixed a dose of medicine in a tin which had contained caustic soda, and being short-sighted did not notice the mistake. Death occurred shortly after the mixture was swallowed.

Aloin Tabloids.—Dr. R. H. Cole held an enquiry at the Morgue on April 2 respecting the death of Alice Mary McLean, aged 9 months, which occurred on March 12, in consequence of the child swallowing tabloids composed of aloin, strychnine, and belladonna. Dr. Player said the tabloids contained about one-sixtieth of a grain of strychnine, and one-eight of a grain of belladonna. The phial was labelled "Poison" in small letters. Dr. Mollison said that two tabloids were sufficient to kill a child, while ¼ of a grain of belladonna would also be fatal to an infant nine months old. So long as the tabloids were labelled poison he could see no reason why they should not be sold. Dr. Cole returned a verdict of poisoning, the result of accident. He added that it appeared to him that the warning that the tabloids contained poison was not sufficiently prominent.

Cocaine.—James Bennett (18), residing at Yarpturk, called at Mr. N. Corson's pharmacy, Koroit, on April 4, for the purpose of having some teeth extracted by Mr. Hobday, dentist. He sat down in the chair, but almost immediately after the insertion of the syringe, containing the cocaine injection, he collapsed, and although every effort was made to restore animation, he died shortly afterwards. Mr. E. E. Williams, P.M., Coroner, held an enquiry on April 5. Dr. Holmes deposed that deceased was organically healthy, and that death was due to toxic poisoning, probably cocaine. Nathaniel Corson, chemist, said that he prepared the anæsthetic at Mr. Hobday's request, and according to his formula. When deceased collapsed,

witness applied an amyl capsule to his nose, and handed a strychnine tabloid to Mr. Hobday, who injected the solution into deceased's arm. Dr. Forsyth said that the solution of cocaine was a very strong one. For dental purposes, a half per cent. solution was sufficient, whereas Mr. Hobday's prescription was nearly 16 per cent. Mr. Hobday gave evidence that when Mr. Corson made up the prescription, he warned witness that it was strong. Witness put four or five drops in the syringe and diluted it with water in order to be on the safe side. The Coroner found that death was due to cocaine poisoning. There appeared to be no doubt that Hobday's criminal carelessness in the use of the drug had killed the man. He therefore found Hobday guilty of manslaughter, and committed him for trial at the Warrnambool General Sessions on April 25.

TRADE MARK APPLICATIONS.

The Commonwealth Registrar of Trade Marks has accepted the following applications for registration during the month. Objections to the registration of any of these must be lodged within three months of the date of their publication in the official journal:—

Womaton.—The word "Womaton." Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. Will A. Peairs, 612 Harris-street, Sydney.

Kymol.—The word "Kymol." Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary and sanitary purposes. Newton, Chambers and Co. Ltd., Thorncliffe, England.

Mammitein.—The word "Mammitein." Cattle medicines. Ernest K. Skinner, New Plymouth, N.Z.

Little Brownies. — Device, and the words, "Little Brownies." Chemical preparations for use in medicine and pharmacy. L. E. Brown, trading as L. E. Brown Ziebell, 68 High-street, Northcote, chemist.

Marigold.—The device. Applicant disclaims right to exclusive use of word "Marigold." Chemical substaces for use in medicine and pharmacy. James Geddes, 234 George-street, Brisbane, chemist.

Hermette.—The word "Hermette." Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. David Geo. Bull, 125 Collins-street, Melbourne, chemist.

Nyal.—The word "Nyal." Perfumery Toilet Articles, etc. New York and London Drug Co. (Incorporated), 108 John-street, New York, U.S.A.

Kurol.—The invented word "Kurol." Perfumed soaps. A. McLintock and Co. Ppy. Ltd., Bouverie-street, Carlton.

Turkish Henna.—Distinctive label. A preparation for the hair. Duerdin and Sainsbury, 309-311 Flinders-lane, Melbourne, wholesale druggists.

Harbas.—The word "Harbas." Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes. Harris and Gear, 65 Thorndon Quay, Wellington.

Silex.—The word "Silex." Chemical substances for destroying weeds. W. H. Brewer, Miller-street. South Melbourne.

Falcon.—The word "Falcon." Sticky fly-catchers and fly-papers. Kay Bros. Ltd., Stockport, England.

Valkasa.—The word "Valkasa." Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. James Woolley, Sons and Co. Ltd., 12 Victoria Bridge-street, Salford, Manchester.

Penslar.—The word "Penslar." Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and compounds for human use. Peninsula Chemical Co., Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

Zulu.—The word "Zulu." Toilet Soap. Lever Bros. Ltd., Balmain, N.S.W.

The March Examinations of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. — The following were the questions given at the Preliminary Examination held on 4th and 5th March, 1912:—

Latin—4th March, 1912.

Time allowed: Two hours and a half.

Translation: Caesar, De Bello Gallico I.; or Virgil, Aeneid I. Grammar and Composition.

1. Translate *either* both the pieces from Caesar, *or* both from Virgil.

A.

Caesar hac oratione Lisci Dumnorigem, Divitiaci fratrem, designari sentiebat, sed, quod pluribus praesentibus eas res iactari nolebat, celeriter concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet. Quaerit ex solo ea, quae in conventu dixerat. Dicit liberius atque audacius. Eadem secreto ab aliis quaerit; repperit esse vera: Ipsum esse Dumnorigem, summa audacia, magna apud plebem propter liberalitatem gratia, cupidum rerum novarum. Complure annos portoria reliquaque omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, proptera quod illo *licente* contra liceri audeat nemo. His rebus et suam rem familiarem *auxisse* et facultates ad largiendum magnas comparasse; magnum numerum equitatus suo sumptu semper alere et circum se habere, neque solum domi, sed etiam apud finitimas civitates largiter posse, atque huius potentiae causa matrem in Biturigibus homini illic nobilissimo ac potentissimo collocasse, ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere, sororem ex matre et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse. Favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, *odisse* etiam suo *nomine* Caesarem et Romanos, quod eorum *adventu* potentia eius deminuta et Divitiacus frater in antiquum locum gratiae atque honoris sit restitutus.

B.

Planicies erat magna et in ea tumulus terrenus satis grandis. Hic locus aequo fere spatio ab castris Arioviști et Caesaris aberat. Eo, ut erat dictum, ad colloquium venerunt. Legionem Caesar, quam equis *vexerat*, passibus *ducentis* ab eo tumulo constituit. Item equites Arioviști pari intervallo constiterunt. Arioviștus, ex equis ut colloquerentur et praeter se denos ut ad colloquium adducerent, postulavit. Ubi eo ventum est, Caesar initio orationis sua senatusque in eum beneficia commemoravit, quod rex appellatus esset a senatu, quod amicus, quod munera amplissime missa; quam rem et paucis hominum contigisse et

pro magnis officiis consuesse tribui docebat; illum, cum neque aditum neque causam *postulandi* iustam haberet, beneficio ac liberalitate sua ac senatu ea praemia consecutum. Docebat etiam, quam *veteres* quamque iustae causae necessitudinis ipsis cum Aeduis intercederent, quae senatus *consulta* quotiens quamque honorifica in eos facta essent, ut omni tempore totius Galliae principatum Aedui tenuissent, prius etiam, quam nostram amicitiam appetissent.

C.

Cui mater media sese tulit *obvia* silva,
Virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma.
Spartanae, vel qualis equos Threissa fatigat
Harpalyce volucremque fuga praevertitur Hebrum.
Namque *humeris* de more habilem suspenderat arcum
Venatrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis,
Nuda genu, nodoque *sinus* collecta fluentis.
Ac prior, Heus, inquit, iuvenes, monstrate, mearum
Vidistis si quam hic *errantem* forte *sororum*,
Succinctam pharetra et maculosae tegmine lyncis,
Aut spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem.

D.

Vix ea fatus erat, cum circumfusa repente
Scindit se nubes et in *aethera* purgat apertum.
Restitit Aeneas claraque in luce refulsit,
Os humerosque deo similis; namque ipsa decoram
Caesariem nato genetrix lumenque iuventae
Purpureum et laetos oculis *adflarat* honores:
Quale manus addunt *ebori* decus, aut ubi flavo
Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.
Tum sic reginam adloquitur, cunctisque repente
Improvisus ait: Coram, quem quaeritis, adsum,
Troius Aeneas, Libycis ereptus ab undis.
O sola infandos Troiae *miserata* labores,
Quae nos, reliquias Danaum, terraeque marisque
Omnibus exhaustos iam *casibus*, omnium egenos,
Urbe, domo, socias, grates persolvere dignas
Non opis est nostrae, Dido, nec quidquid ubique est
Gentis Dardaniae, magnum quae sparsa per orbem.

2. Parse the words in italics in the passages chosen for translation.

3. Decline, giving gender and meaning of nouns, meaning of adjectives, and pronouns.
Substantives, facies, sol, paries, littus; adjectives, grandior, alacer; pronouns, uterque, aliquis.

4. Give in columns for the following substances meaning, gender, genitive, and ablative, sing. and plural.
jugerum, crimen, opus, carcer, seges.

5. (a) Give meaning and comparison of adjectives, sacer, duplex, bonus, gracilis, ferax, and adverbs parum, diu, constanter, saepe, prudenter.

(b) Give Latin for ten apiece, five times, three-hundredth, four thousand six hundred citizens, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

6. Explain with an instance of each these constructions, ablative of quality, genitive of indefinite price, subjunctive of purpose, cognate accusative, ablative of comparison.

7. (a) Give with meanings the chief parts of morior, disco, adsto, prosequor, tango, pareo, succurro, opperior.

(b) Write out these tenses—
Perfect subjunctive, active, vinco.
Future indicative, passive, duco.
Imperfect, subjunctive, volo.
Imperative, active, capio.
Imperative, passive, decipio.
Future, indicative, deponent, loquor.

8. Translate into Latin:—

(a) After cruelly slaying the three hundred hostages, the barbarians had no hope of peace.

(b) There is no doubt that you remember when the Swiss were defeated by Caesar.

(c) When I asked who would carry the letter, one of my brother's servants replied that he would do it.

Arithmetic.—4th March, 1912.

Time allowed: Two hours and a half.

All the steps of the solution must be clearly set out, all necessary figuring being done in a margin ruled for the purpose.

1. Multiply 38.457692 by 237.69 and divide the result by 17.298376, obtaining with a minimum of figuring a result correct to three places of decimals.

2. Find the value of 4 lbs. 9 oz. 15 dwts. 14 grs. gold at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce.

3. A watch is offered for sale at £5 5s., and if that price is reduced by 5 per cent. the dealer will still make a profit of 9¼ per cent. How much did the watch cost him?

4. A dealer has two sorts of tea, one of which he could sell at 1s. 8d. per lb. and make 25 per cent. on his outlay, and the other at 2s. 3d. per lb., and make 12½ per cent. What profit per cent. will he make if he mixes them in equal quantities and sells the mixture at 1s. 11d. per lb?

5. Find the simple interest on £768 16s. 8d. from 1st January, 1912, to 7th August, 1912, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

6. A sovereign consists of 22 carat gold, that is 22 parts by weight of pure gold and two parts of copper. Its weight is 123.274 grains. Find to the nearest grain the amount of pure gold in 300 sovereigns.

7. Find the cost of carpeting a room 18ft. long by 12ft. 9in. broad, with carpet 27 inches wide, costing 5s. 6d. per lineal yard.

8. 18 kilogrammes 17 decagrammes 25 decigrammes 12 milligrammes is multiplied by 5; 9 kilogrammes 4 hectogrammes 19 grammes 12 centigrammes 1 milligramme is divided by 9. The latter result is added to the former. Find the result in grammes.

9. The weight of a steel wire is 2¾lbs. to the yard. Find to the nearest hectogramme how many kilogrammes a metre will weigh.

10. Taking the franc as equal to 9½d., find value to the nearest penny of 2 cwt. 26 lb. of coffee at 4 francs 75 cents per kilogramme.

English.—Grammar and Composition.

5th March, 1912.

Literature, Murdoch's School Treasury.

Time allowed: Two hours.

1. Write an essay, with careful spelling and punctuation, on

The importance of the study of History,
The Eucalyptus, or,
Foreign travel.

2. Give the analysis of the following sentences—

(a) Brave as he was, he is distinguished by a peculiar and exquisite sweetness of nature, which from many little facts of his life, seems to have affected every one with whom he came in contact in a remarkable degree.

(b) Are we the men of old, its light
Will point us under every sky
The path he took; and must we fight,
Our Nelson be our battle cry.

3. Correct, giving reasons, everything you find wrong in the following sentences:—

(a) The referenda is a mode of settling political questions that should not be recoursed to too often.

(b) The government are in an awkward fix. Even their most ardent supporters admit it, while the group who have all along expressed its disapproval of its new policy is openly hostile.

(c) Adieu kind friends, and may the world go well with thee.

(d) The system that prevails here is unknown in any part of the world.

(e) The roads were invested with robbers.

4. Distinguish by definition and example—

(a) Between the following kinds of pronouns—relative, distributive, reflexive.

(b) What are factitive verbs? What complements do they take in the active and in the passive? Give examples.

5. Name the authors of the following pieces:—Sir Galahad, The Coliseum, El Dorado. Indicate very briefly the subject of each.

6. Give a plain prose paraphrase of the following verse:—

Stern law-giver! yet thou dost wear
The Godhead's most benignant grace;
Nor know we anything more fair
Than is the smile upon thy face;
Flowers laugh before thee on their beds,
And fragrance in thy footing treads;
Thou dost preserve the stars from wrong,
And the most ancient heavens, through Thee are fresh and strong.

7. Explain the following quotations, giving the context:—

(a) Sir King, I closed mine eyelids, lest the gems should blind my purpose.

(b) He would carouse three or four glasses of wine, and take the glasses between his his teeth, and crush them in pieces, and swallow them down.

(c) Sheridan will not succeed at Bath, with his oratory.

(d) He had got a bottle of Madeira and a glass before him.

(e) Planting each native foot so firm,
To crush the snake and spare the worm.

(f) In many a tender wheaten plot,
Flowers that were dead
Live, and old suns revive, but not
That holier head.

(g) But he that hath seen the fields of Leipsic and Lutzen may be said to have seen pitched battles.

(h) Round many western islands have I been
Which bards in fealty to Apollo hold.

8. Explain, giving the context:—Ely's stately fane; Look, my Lord, it comes; Swedish feathers; arbiter of critical disputes at Will's; my own cenotaph; a true sardonic grin; the Santa Maria bastion.

9. Quote the following lines:—

Sir Galahad,—from How sweet are looks—— to——hand in mine; Italian in England—from When these had passed to——lay in her breast; Keat's sonnet—the last six lines.

Algebra.—5th March, 1912.

Time allowed: Two hours.

All working must be shown and all results must be in simplest form.

1. Find the continued product of—

$$(a + b + c)(-a + b + c)(a - b + c)(a + b - c)$$

2. Divide $x^3 - 2ax^2 + (a^2 - ab - b^2)x + a^2b + ab^2$ by $x - a - b$

3. Find the factors of the following expressions:—

(a) $x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2 - 9z^2$

(b) $a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 - 27c^3$

(c) $5x^2 + 26x + 24$

4. Reduce to lowest terms

$$\frac{4x^2 + 3x - 10}{8x^3 + 10x^2 - 13x - 15}$$

5. Find the L.C.M. of the following expressions:—

$$21x(xy - y^2)^2,$$
$$35(x^4y^2 - x^2y^4),$$
$$15y(x^2 + xy)^2$$

6. Simplify

(a) $$\frac{(x - y)a^3 - (x^3 - y^3)a + xy(x^2 - y^2)}{(x - y)a + x^2 - y^2}$$

(b) $$\left(\frac{x}{1 - x} + \frac{1 - x}{x}\right) \div \left(\frac{x}{1 + x} - \frac{1 - x}{x}\right)$$

7. Solve the equations

(a) $\frac{1}{4}(2x - 5) + \frac{1}{5}(3x - 8) = \frac{1}{10}(4x - 3 + x)$

(b) $$\frac{1}{ab - ax} + \frac{1}{bc - bx} = \frac{1}{ac - ax}$$

8. A can do a piece of work in x days, B can do it in y days, and C in z days; A works at it

for p days, B for q days, and C for r days. In what time will A, B and C, working together, finish the work?

9. Two persons, A and B, have the same income. A saves every year one fifth of his income; but B, spending £60 per annum more than A, finds that at the end of three years he is £100 in debt. Find the income of each.

Euclid.—5th March, 1912.

Simple Deductions.

Time allowed. Two hours.

All figures must be correctly drawn.

1. Define the following geometrical terms and give an illustration of each:—

Acute angled triangle; complements of a parallelogram; supplementary angles; corresponding angles; altitude of a triangle; hypotenuse; exterior angle of a triangle; axiom; rhombus.

2. If three sides of a triangle are equal each to each to three sides of another triangle, the triangles are equal in all respects. A diagonal of a rhombus bisects the angles through which it passes.

3. If one side of a triangle is greater than another, the angle opposite the first-named side is greater than the angle opposite to the other.

The straight line joining the vertex of an isosceles triangle to any point in the base is less than either of the equal sides of the triangle.

4. If a straight line meet two parallel straight lines it shall make the alternate angles equal to each other.

State and prove the converse of this proposition

5. The straight lines which join the extremities of two equal and parallel straight lines towards the same parts are themselves equal and parallel.

A B and C D are parallel straight lines; A B is produced both ways to E and F so that A E and B F are equal to C D. Prove that the triangle B C E is equal in all respects to the triangle A D F.

6. Triangles of equal area on the same side of the same base are between the same parallels.

The straight line joining the middle points of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side.

7. The square on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal in area to the sum of the squares on the other sides.

Final Examinations.—

Division I.—Dispensing. Practical Work.

6th March, 1912.

No. 1.—Time allowed: Ten minutes.

Read five autograph prescriptions.

No. 2 —Time allowed: One hour and a half.

℞ Potass: Chlor gr 64
Ac. Hydrochl ♏ 24
Glycerin ʒfs
Aq ad ʒ8.
♏ft. Garg Chlori m.d.u.

2. ℞ Acid Arsenious gr ¼
Pulv. Pipu Nig gr ½
Ext. Gentian gr ii
ft Pil i. Mitte xii. Cap i ter die.

3. ℞ Ol. Gaultheriæ ʒi
Bals Copaib ʒvi
Liq Potassæ ʒiv
Sy. Aurant ʒi
Aq Cinnam ad ʒ8 ft Mist S.A.
Sig. ʒfs. ter die p.c.

Practical Pharmacy. Division I.—Written Wor

7th March, 1912.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. What percentage of total alkaloids do t following contain?

1. Ipecacuanha Root.
2. Jaborandi Leaves.
3. Nux Vomica.
4. Opium.
5. Calabar Beans.
6. Stramonium Leaves.
7. Aconite Root.
8. Belladonna Root.
9. Cinchona Bark.

2. What are the possible adulterations of t following drugs, and how would you demonstra their presence?

1. Cera Alba.
2. Buchu Folia.
3. Cort Cinchon Rub.
4. Rad Ipecac.
5. Pulv Rhei.
6. Ol Olivae.

3. (*a*) How would you apply Hoffma reaction in testing Acetanilide and what is result?

(*b*) Explain the interaction of a mixture of B muth Subnitrate, Sodium Bicarbonate and wat

(*c*) What test distinguishes Caffein from other common Alkaloids and why?

4. Write three prescriptions demonstrat incompatibilities and show how you would ov come them.

5. Write three prescriptions illustrating d of poisonous drugs and describe how you wo proceed in case of an overdose of any of them.

6. You have one pint of Absolute Alcohol (9 pure). You prepare from it 10 ozs. of 60% Alc and 20 ozs. of 40% Alcohol. State approximat how much 45% the balance will make.

7. Give a short description of the gen principles involved and the method of prepa granular effervescing preparations.

8. Explain the general principles involved

(*a*) Urine Analysis.
(*b*) Milk Analysis.
(*c*) Food Analysis.

Practical Pharmacy. Division III.—Writ

Work.—7th March, 1912.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Explain so far as you can the theory un lying the B.P. process of percolation.

2. How is alcohol (ethyl hydroxide) obtained and how is it rectified? How is absolute alcohol obtained from rectified spirit?

3. Explain the steps involved in the preparation of sodium arsenate from arsenious anhydride.

Liquor Sodii Arsenatis is prepared by adding water to sodium arsenate "recently rendered anhydrous." Comment on this.

4. Enumerate some of the more important ferrous salts used in pharmacy, and explain as fully as you can how the amount of iron present in any given salt may be estimated.

5. How would you account for the presence of sodium and of sulphates in the analysis of a salt which proved to be zinc carbonate.

6. How is silver oxide prepared?

Why is it "liable to decompose with violence when mixed with creosote, phenol, potassium permanganate, and many other substances."

7. Comment as fully as you can on the following:—"Two grammes of morphine hydrochloride dissolved in 250 cubic centimetres of warm morphinated water, with solution of ammonia added in the slightest possible excess, will give on cooling a crystalline precipitate which, when washed with a little cold morphinated water and dried, should weigh 1.51 grammes."

NOTES—NEWS, TRADE, ETC.

Liniments for Athletes.—According to a new Customs Regulation, spirits denatured with 10 per cent. approved wood naphtha may be used in liniments for use in training athletes.

Mr. W. Darby has sold his business at Camperdown to Mr. R. Creelman, late of Newmarket. Mr. Creelman has closed the shop at Newmarket, and removed the stock and fixtures to Camperdown.

Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury have landed a fresh supply of Yardley's perfumes. They are also showing an assortment of Japanese nail brushes, and military hair brushes, and have received stocks of the new season's I.R. hot-water bags, for which there has already been a good demand. With the approach of winter, the firm's proprietary lines—White Pine Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, etc., are receiving attention. The proprietors of Burgoyne's Quinine Wine are pushing this elegant line and report a large increase of business with pharmacists.

Messrs. W. B. Cartright Ltd., tablet manufacturers, Rawdon, North Leeds, England, advertise in this issue their Diamond Pine Tar Tablets, which are most attractively got up in oblong decorated tins, and have a good reputation in England and other countries, where they have been successfully introduced. A commendable feature of Messrs. Cartright's Tablets is their hardness—they slowly dissolve in the mouth without breaking up, as is the case with many inferior tablets on the market. The firm is noted for its attractive advertising, and the large range of show cards which they are prepared to supply to pharmacists in order to advance their sales.

Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co. have placed on the market Septico (veterinary) disinfectant, antiseptic, germicide, and deodorant, the formula of which contains saponified eucalyptus, camphor, and turpentine oils, and cresylic and oleic acids. Septico has a carbolic acid coefficient 2, and contains 40 per cent. cresylic acid. The uses of Septico are manifold, and have been confirmed by clinical experience. Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co. will be pleased to forward a leaflet to any pharmacists interested.

Mr. C. J. Ziebell, 19 Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, has an announcement in this issue regarding Hydrogen Peroxide, manufactured in his laboratory, and for which he is prepared to quote special prices for large quantities.

Evans, Sons, Lescher and Webb Ltd.—Mr. Steven Webb, a director of this firm, is arriving in Sydney on May 11th next. He has been, up to a recent date, in charge of the firm's South African business, but is now coming to Australasia, to allow the firm's two Australasian representatives to go to England on a trip. Mr. Merrikin (the New Zealand, Queensland, and northern portion of New South Wales' representative), leaves Sydney, soon after Mr. Webb's arrival, to be followed shortly after by Mr. F. J. Eyre (representing the firm in the other portions of Australasia and Tasmania). Mr. Webb is taking up their duties, and will, no doubt, receive a hearty welcome from the firm's many patrons in the Commonwealth and New Zealand.

Messrs Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. have opened some handsome ladies' mirrors, set in zylonite, with long handles. They are also showing a new line of shaving brushes, with patent receptacle to catch drippings; a new line of soothers, with patent ribbed teats, pretty lip shields, bell-knobbed, or with rings, 1s to hand; Blaize and Co. have sent out a superfine Poudre de Riz, assorted tints, in Xylonite boxes with mirror top. Other new goods include a line of Gosnell's assorted perfumes, in 3-oz. and 6-oz. bottles; Roger and Gallet's Sels Anglaise smelling salts, in lavender and violet; "Snowleen," a soothing emollient face cream; and a large consignment of new I.R. hot water bags of various designs and qualities. From Messrs. Wyleys Ltd., Coventry, a fresh shipment of the well-known "Three Spires" brand of goods has come to hand, including the firm's veterinary embrocation, and household embrocation, two leading English lines which have a big reputation throughout Great Britain.

Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. have opened a new line of bleached honeycomb sponges in display boxes, each containing one dozen. The prices range from 2s. a box. The "Little Angel" Soother is an attractive line, with transparent teats and pretty lip shields. A cheap pocket menthol inhaler in metal case, one dozen inhalers in display box, is also to hand. Amongst other new goods are Claire's Nail Enamel, an attractively got-up line, in opaque glass pots, with art medallion label; large assortment of nail scissors, strong and extra fine, bent and straight, at low prices; the "Universal" pocket folding manicure instrument, containing splinter forceps, cleaner, file, and cuticle adjuster; transparent douche tubes, made of pure transparent rubber,

with extra strong ends for attaching; the "Victory" ball-spray douche, with vulcanite vaginal nozzle, and I.R. guards; "Dozak" combined shoulder-brace and back-support, in three sizes (girl's, maid's and ladies') light, simple, and effective, specially recommended for growing girls, and persons with weak backs; and the "Gilette" hot water bottle and douche combined, with cover. This bottle is made entirely of brass, heavily nickel-plated, and being constructed in disc form, it is very strong and practically indestructible.

Messrs. Potter and Birks Ltd., Grosvenor House, Sydney, have issued copies of the new Australian Price List, in which, for the first time, the combined products of Messrs. Johnson and Johnson, and the J. Ellwood Lee Co. are included. The catalogue is a triumph of the printer's art, it is handsomely illustrated, and the special Notes of Reference in the middle of the book make it invaluable to pharmacists. For the most part all of the articles enumerated in this list have been devised to keep pace with the progress in the advancing art of the surgical and medical profession. Special attention is given to the preparation of the goods for export trade. They are prepared, packed and shipped with special care, and are guaranteed to retain their quality, and keep in good condition regardless of the country to which they are sent, and all goods bearing the trade mark will be found to correspond in class, quality and excellence to their respective labels. Johnson and Johnson are not only manufacturers, but scientific investigators who have contributed very largely to the advancement of the medical and surgical profession. In their research laboratories there is at all times a competent force who dedicate all their time and labour to experimental investigation in chemistry, surgery, bacteriology and allied science. The firm has given surgery, medicine, and pharmacy very valuable service, and the great demand for the products of Johnston and Johnston, together with their unequalled facilities, enable them to manufacture goods in their most economical form, thereby placing them in the position to offer goods of unexcelled quality at exceptionally low prices. A copy of the new price list, which consists of 115 pages, will be mailed on application, by Messrs. Potter and Birks Ltd., the managing agents for Australasia.

PERSONAL.

Mr. H. F. Ackary is assisting Mr. P. J. Winch, Balaclava.

Mr. T. McSwiney is at present with Mr. C. H. Flack, Oakleigh.

Mr. J. Y. Allan is at present with Mr. J. Barnes, of Horsham.

Mr. S. Molloy is relieving at the U.S.F. Dispensary, Williamstown.

Mr. P. I. McSweeney is assisting at the Clifton Hill U.F.S. Dispensary.

Mr. Field has been relieving at Mrs. Brown-Ziebell's pharmacy, at Northcote.

Mr. A. J. L. Peters, Bendigo, has engaged Mr. W. Bell, Ballarat, as assistant.

Mr. W. W. Caught, of Adelaide, was in Melbourne during the Easter holidays.

Mr. E. P. Plummer is at present in charge of Mr. Howell's business at Newmarket.

Mr. W. Darby is relieving Mr. W. Simpson as dispenser at the Geelong Hospital.

Mr. H. W. Jones has been relieving Mr. V. J. Hughes, Nathalia, for a few weeks.

Mr. B. D. McAlary has accepted an engagement with Mr. C. T. Loughnan, Clifton Hill.

Mr. Arthur Whittle, Ballarat, has been appointed head dispenser at the Flemington Dispensary.

Mr. Scheffer, representing the Sheldon Drug Co., Sydney, paid a business visit to Melbourne during the month.

Mr. A. Ward, late dispenser at the Homœopathic Hospital, is relieving at the Children's Hospital for three weeks.

Mr. A. S. Cohn, chemist, Camberwell, has passed the Examinations for the B.D.S. degree of the Melbourne University.

Mr. A. L. Craven, who has been relieving Mr. G. J. Turvey, Deniliquin, for a month, has gone to Mr. F. W. Every, Foster.

Mr. F. W. Gilbert, asistant to Messrs. Rankin and Eyval, Elsternwick, visited Sydney and Brisbane during the month.

Mr. H. J. Massey, after completing his engagement with Mr. R. C. Friedlieb, Albury, has gone to Mr. J. Llewellyn, Mansfield.

Mr. C. Atkinson, Kerang, passed through Melbourne during the month on his way to Sydney, and a sea trip up north.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Grimwade spent a fortnight during the month in connection with the military manœuvres at Cape Shanck.

Mr. W. G. Fegent, of Messrs. Fegent and Ottoway, Oxford-street, Sydney, paid a visit to Melbourne about the middle of March.

Mr. F. R. Amery, who for the past 22 years has managed the pharmacy of C. Broyer and Co. Lygon Street, Carlton, has gone to Mr. J. Garrick Footscray.

Mr. A. W. McGibbony, who for the past few years has been in Queensland, has returned to Victoria, and is at present relieving Mr. T. J. Wild, Ararat.

Mr. H. G. McRoberts and Mr. F. Buckhurst of Melbourne, after spending a ten days' holiday in Tasmania, left Hobart on April 6th by the "Paloona," for Sydney.

Mr. E. A. Walton is managing Mr. C. L. Bourdic's business, Spencer Street, Melbourne, during Mr. Bourdic's absence on a visit to France and other parts of the Continent.

Mr. R. S. D. Morgan, who has been in business at Wood's Point for the past fifty years, was in Melbourne during the month. His friends were pleased to see the veteran looking so well.

Mr, James Brinsmead is leaving Melbourne for Sydney on April 24, by the R.M.S. "Mongolia," on a trip to England, the Continent, and Canada. During his stay in Canada he intends visiting his nephew, Dr. Williams, who has a large practice in London, Ontario.

Mr. James Tipping, Bairnsdale, has been spending a holiday in New South Wales.

Mr. W. B. Reid has left Messrs. Eva and Co., Creswick, and is now relieving Mr. P. J. Mulhall, Seymour, who has been on a holiday trip to Sydney. Mr. F. L. Fryer is in charge of Messrs. Eva and Co.'s business at Creswick.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Wonthaggi Town Council held on March 23rd, Councillor G. N. Heyward, J.P., tendered his resignation as a member of the Council. The resignation was accepted with regret, and a motion was carried, thanking Mr. Heyward for the valuable services rendered as a councillor of the borough.

Country chemists in town included:—Messrs. R. S. Poynter (Coleraine), R. H. C. Blackie (Albury), J. Llewellyn (Mansfield), W. F. B. Gough (Daylesford), James Tipping (Bairnsdale), F. W. Every (Foster), J. Ogburn (Charlton), A. B. Rundle (Wangaratta), T. H. Mann (Warracknabeal) and J. F. Ogle (Maryborough).

Mr. F. H. Neale of Messrs. Neale, Constable and Co., wholesale druggists, Perth, W.A., and examiner in Practical Dispensing (Final Examination) in Western Australia, is at present in Melbourne, en route to London and the Continent on a six months' holiday trip. Mr. Neale leaves by the "Narrung" on May 4th. Prior to leaving Western Australia he was given a send-off by members of the Perth Chemists' Association, a number of whom met together at a social evening to wish him *bon voyage*. Mr. Neale is a graduate of the Melbourne College of Pharmacy and holds the Victorian qualification.

After 30 years spent in Australia, M. Clement Bourdic, a well-known French chemist, of Spencer-street, is leaving next week for a holiday in France. A number of his friends met at dinner on April 12th, at the Café Denat to bid him a pleasant journey. Amongst those present the French Consul (M. Pigeonneau), the acting consol for Italy (Cavaliere di Ferrando), Mr. Fripp (of Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co.), Mr. C. Champion, M. Herault and M. Bonvillain (of Pathe Freres), M. Moran, and many others. A very pleasant evening was syent, and M. Bourdic was accorded a cordial send-off.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

Blackburn.—On the 30th March, at Omeo, the wife of C. A. Blackburn—a son.

MARRIAGES.

Say-Richards—On the 16th March, at Presbyterian Church, Wattle Tree-road, Malvern, by Rev. D. Macrae Stewart, William McCall Say, eldest son of Mr. Victor Say, of Benalla, to Irene Evelyn, youngest daughter of the late T. B. Richards, of "Milverton," Kingston-street, East Malvern

Spiller—Cook.—On the 2nd March, at Fenwick Street Baptist Church, Geelong, by the Rev. A. Steele, Willis Price Conley, the fourth eldest son of Mrs. T. Spiller and the late T. Spiller, of "Blen Moor," Maude, Victoria, to Eveline Louise, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Cook, of "Claremont," Swanston Street, Geelong.

DEATHS.

Binzer.—On the 12th April, at Post Office Place, Ballarat East, William Binzer, doctor of philosophy, M.A., pharmaceutical chemist, dearly beloved father of Charles, Annie, Henry, Nellie and Minnie, aged 77 years. A colonist of 55 years.

Browne.—On the 4th April, at "Waan Yarra," Windsor, Charlotte M., daughter of the late Horace Browne, chemist, late of South Melbourne.

Croad.—On the 23rd March, at his late residence, "Tower House," Railway-crescent, Elsternwick, Samuel Barry Croad (Assay department, Royal Mint), loving husband of Mary, and beloved father of Emily, John, and Samuel, aged 61 years.

Huntsman.—On the 10th April, at his residence, Nicholson-street, Fitzroy, Thomas Huntsman, chemist, in his 73rd year. (Interred privately in Melbourne General Cemetery, 11th inst.)

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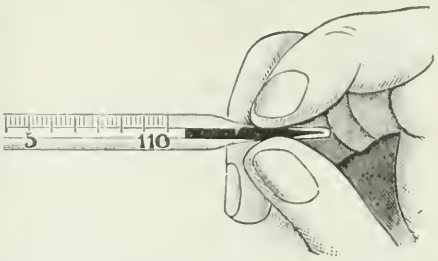

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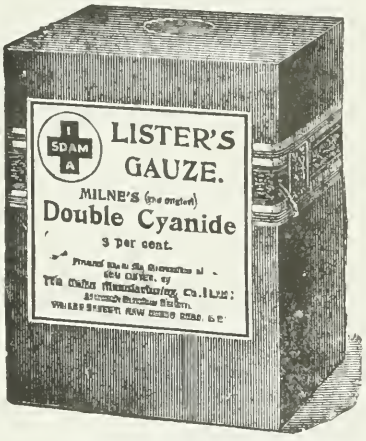

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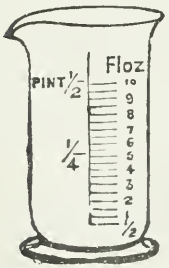

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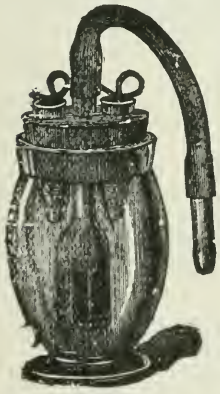

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Customers may have their names and addresses printed on the wrappers and back cloths, free of charge, by ordering one gross, WHICH MAY BE ASSORTED. Printing done on the premises, thus avoiding delay. The above Plaisters, in yard rolls, 7 inches wide, each yard in enamelled metal box.

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BENGER'S FOOD LTD.
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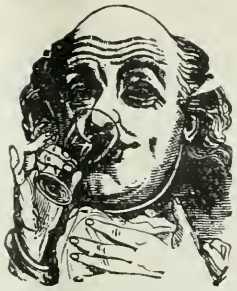
No. 34

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS of this Board will be held on the Third Saturdays in JUNE and DECEMBER. The next Preliminary Examination will consequently take place on June 15, 1912. Attention of candidates is drawn to the following:—After June, 1904, the examination will be held on a different basis, particulars of which may be had on application to the Registrar. A. FOSTER, Registrar.

7 Richmond Terrace, Domain, Sydney.



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PIRATED.

DR. B. ALLEN'S U.S.A.

MEXICAN WALNUT STAIN

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS AND OTHERS.

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A Supreme Court action withdrawn on agent stating he was unaware of the facts, and undertaking to make no more sales. CHEMISTS and others with counterfeit stock will save legal trouble without loss to themselves by sending to any Melbourne Wholesale Druggist, who have sole control of the business, and arrange for genuine as advertised.

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SOAP DEPÔT

495 & 497 BOURKE STREET W.,

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WYLEY'S SPECIALTIES.

DECOCTIONS—Dec. Sarsæ Jam. Co. Conc.

FLUID EXTRACTS—Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ Liq. P.B.
Ext. Ergotæ Liq. P.B. (tested physiologically).
Ext Hyoscyami Liq. (from English Biennial Henban
Ext. Valerianæ Liq. (from English Valerian Root).

CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS—Inf. Buchu Conc.
Inf. Digitalis Conc. (from English leaves).
Inf. Gent Comp. Conc.
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TINCTURES—Tinct. Aurantii, P.B., 1885.
Tinct. Benzoin Comp., P.B.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, P.B. (from English Biennial Henbane).
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CONCENTRATED TINCTURES—These are prepared of uniform and standard strength. One fluid part equals four fluid parts of tincture.

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"RUSCOL"—An organic compound for Eczema and Skin Diseases.

"THREE SPIRES BRAND" Preparations

Wyleys Ltd. specially devote themselves to the manufacture of Chemists Own Name Preparations, and will be glad to receive inquiries respecting this branch of their business.

Wholesale Agents for Victoria and Tasmania, ROCKE, TOMPSITT & Co., Melbourne.

Representative for Australia and New Zealand, W. C. B. DALY, Box 240 G.P.O. Melbourne.

Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 4th and 5th JUNE, 1912.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

Latin.—Grammar; translation of simple sentences from English into Latin, translation into English of two paragraphs from Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Book I., or two from Virgil—Æneid, Book I. *In each examination paper two passages from both of the authors will be given, but a candidate will be required to translate only two passages from Cæsar or two from Virgil.*

English.—Grammar and composition. The University Text Book in English, June, 1912:—"*A School Treasury of English Literature,*" *elected by Walter Murdoch, M.A. (First section). The portions of the Text Book that are required to be memorised are—*

Browning: Italian in England.
Tennyson: Sir Galahad.
Keats: Sonnet on Chapman's Homer.

The Text Book for September and December, 1912, will be:—"*A Victorian Anthology for Schools,*" *by M. P. Hansen. 1st Section.*

The portions to be memorised are—*Tennyson:* Three Songs, and Crossing the Bar. *Browning:* Prospice. *Kipling:* Flag of England. *Henley:* England. *Newbolt:* Clifton Castle. *Cuthbertson:* Sunrise.

Arithmetic.—First four rules simple and compound vulgar and decimal fractions and simple and compound proportion. Thorough knowledge of the British and metrical system of weights and measures.

Geometry.—The first book of Euclid.

Algebra.—So far as simple equations.

(Quality of handwriting will be taken into account in awarding marks.)

The following text-books are recommended by the Examiner:—

Latin.—Principia Latina (latest edition), Dr. Wm. Smith.

Arithmetic.—No special book can be named. Any good treatise on the subject covers all requirements.

English.—Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, and the University Text Book in English.

Algebra.—C. Smith's Elementary Algebra, up to and including simple equations of one variable.

Geometry.—Layng's First Book with the simple deductions.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, ten days prior to the date fixed for the examination. Candidates must state, on entering, whether they wish to be examined at Melbourne, Ballarat or Bendigo.

Candidates who pass in three or more of the five compulsory subjects at one examination may present themselves at the next following examination for the subject or subjects in which they fail. In the event of their failing to secure a pass at this next following examination, they will require to take up all the subjects again.

If the candidate produces and lodges with the Registrar a certificate that he has, at the Matriculation Examination of the Melbourne University, or of some other University recognised by the Board, passed in any or all of the above subjects, he shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Examination in the subject or subjects included in the Matriculation Examination certificate.

(The Junior Public and Senior Public Examinations of the Melbourne University are accepted in the compulsory subjects in lieu of the Preliminary Examination).

The attention of Apprentices is directed to Clause 42 of the Regulations to the Medical Act, which obliges indentures to be registered within three months of their execution.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

In Materia Medica and Botany and Chemistry and Practical Chemistry for the Certificate of the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects (half-yearly in June and December.) The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th JUNE, 1912. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.
Office of the College of Pharmacy.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th JUNE, 1912, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Subdivision 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.
Office of the Pharmacy Board, Swanston Street, Melbourne.

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Deformed Feet Orthopedically Treated and lameness greatly diminished, and Instruments when required.

Corns, Bunions, and Ingrowing Toe-Nails Skilfully Removed without risk or pain. Ladies and Gentlemen attended to at their private residence by appointment. *Special arrangements for families.*

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For proof, see undoubted Testimonials.

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A simple and effective treatment for the various inflammatory affections of the bronchi. Especially useful for very young children. Avoids internal medication or may be used with any other treatment.

Indicated in **WHOOPING COUGH, SPASMODIC CROUP, BRONCHITIS,** and the bronchial complications incident to **MEASLES** and **SCARLET FEVER,** and as an aid in the treatment of **DIPHTHERIA.**

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GLYCERINE AND BLACK CURRANT PASTILLES,

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SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

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An Entirely New Cachou of exquisite flavour.

The Label is artistically designed and very attractive. Price 3s per lb. In 2-lb FREE jars as Fig.

An enlargement of the Label on a Showcard for the Counter is supplied FREE, and affords an elegant and artistic display.

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A Preventive and Cure for Influenza.

A perfect safeguard for children and adults. We recommend our customers to call the attention of medical men to these Tablets as they are much more efficacious than sprays and gargles

SHOWCARDS AND HANDBILLS FREE

Price 3s. per lb. 6s. per doz.

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The New Remedy for Septic Throat, Catarrh, etc.

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The value of senna as a laxative is well known to the medical profession, but to the physician accustomed to the ordinary senna preparations, the gentle yet sufficient action of the pure laxative principles correctly obtained and scientifically combined with a pleasant aromatic syrup of California figs is a delightful revelation.

This pleasant, gentle laxative known under the title of

California Syrup of Figs

has for many years past been entrusted by physicians for domestic use because of its non-irritant and non-debilitating character, its wide range of usefulness, and its freedom from every objectionable quality. It is well and generally known that the component parts of California Syrup of Figs are as follows:—

Syrup of California Figs... ... ... 3 fluid drachms
Aromatic Elixir of Senna (Fl. extr. senna, essence of cassia, cloves and mint) manufactured by our original method, known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only ... 1 fluid drachm

Each tablespoonful represents the strength of forty-five grains of senna.

Its production satisfies the demand of the profession for a pharmaceutical laxative of agreeable quality and high standard, and it is, therefore, a scientific accomplishment of value, as our method ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product required by the careful physician. It is a laxative which physicians may sanction for family use because its constituents are known to the profession, and the remedy itself proven to be prompt and reliable in its action, acceptable to the taste and never followed by the slightest debilitation.

Its Ethical Character.

California Syrup of Figs is an ethical proprietary remedy, and has been mentioned favourably as a laxative, in the medical literature of the age, by some of the most eminent living authorities. The method of manufacture is known to us only, but we have always informed the profession fully as to its component parts. It is, therefore, not a secret remedy, and we make no empirical claims for it. The value of the senna, as a laxative, is too well known to physicians to call for any special comment, but in this scientific age it is important to get it in its best and most acceptable form and f the choicest quality, which we are enabled to offer in California Syrup of Figs, as our facilities and equipment are exceptional and our best efforts devoted to the one purpose.

As a safeguard to their patients against the many imitations put upon the market under the common term of Syrup of Figs, we invite physicians, when prescribing, to specify in full—

California Syrup of Figs (Syr. Fici. Cal.).

***Sold throughout Australia in two sizes,* 1/3 *and* 1/11.**

California Fig Syrup Co.

Australian Branch: 5 & 7 Barrack Street, SYDNEY.

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PINE - - - TABLETS.

About 56 Tablets in a neatly decorated tin—size 3½ x 2 x ¾ ins. deep. Soothing to the Chest, very pungent, warming, and palatable. They are hard and without grit, and sell readily at 1/- per box. We give you showcards to help sales, and they are printed in well chosen colors.

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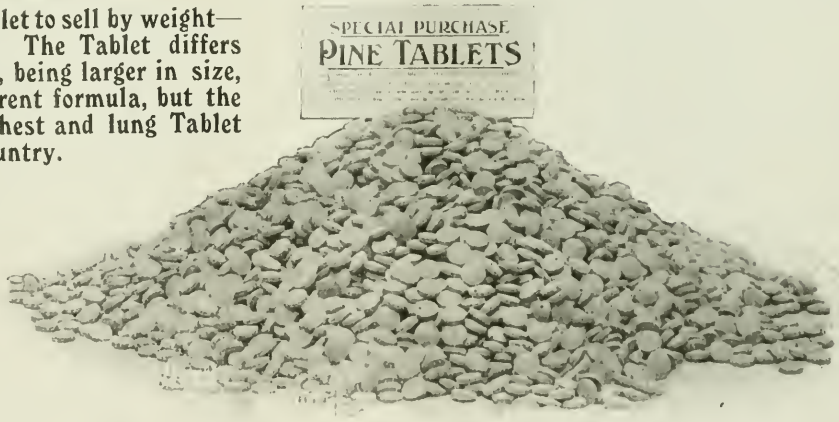
This is a Tablet to sell by weight—by the ounce. The Tablet differs from the above, being larger in size, and of a different formula, but the most popular chest and lung Tablet sold in this country.

Sell them as Chest and Lung Tablets or Pine Tablets, and we are able to supply you bottle labels and showcards.



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Largely prescribed by the highest medical authorities in the United Kingdom and Abroad in treatment of

Skin Diseases, Aopecia Seborrhoica, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Etc.

Posseeses powerful Antiseptic, Antiparasitic and Antalgic properties. Relieves intense Itching and Pain, is WITHOUT OBJECTIONABLE ODOUR, and does not blacken the bath enamel

SULPHAQUA SOAP.

Recommended for the Skin and Hair. Extremely useful in disorders of the sebaceous glands, and to persons subject to eczematous and other skin troubles.

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A Natural Emollient Dusting Powder.

Authoritatively recommended for Skin Treatment.

The "LANCET" says:

"On account of its remarkable velvety smoothness it should possess a unique value in the treatment of cutaneous diseases, etc., and for allaying irritation. We have not examined a more unctuous earth."

EMOL-KELEET possesses mildly astringent and sedative properties, and is employed successfully as an external application in the relief of eczema, for allaying the skin irritations of scarlet fever and measles, after vaccination, and in all sensitive and inflamed conditions of the skin.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Medicine for
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CONSUMPTION.
Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHŒA and
Simple **DYSENTERY.**

A well-proved palliative
in the pains of
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Checks **FEVERISHNESS,**
and effectually cuts short
all attacks of
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From "THE ANTI-CUTTING RECORD" (of London).

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None Genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Stamp.

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Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

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Listerine, 14-oz. bottles, **4s.** size...	... ...	per case, one doz.		**36s.**
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Listerine Dermatic Soap	per doz., **8s.**;	per case, twelve doz.		**96s.**
Listerine Tooth Powder	per doz., **8s.**;	per case, twelve doz.		**96s.**
Listerine Talcum Powder	per doz., **8s.**;	per case, twelve doz.		**96s.**
Lithiated Hydrangea Comp., 8-oz. bottles, **4s.** size,	per doz.,	case ...		**36s.**

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Australasian Agents for

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The Proprietors of **REXONA** are marketing, in conjunction with **REXONA,** a new Soap of exceptional merit for the Toilet, Bath, and Nursery. This Soap is particularly well packed, and, is known as

Price to the Trade:

9s. per dozen Tablets.

TO BE RETAILED AT 1s. PER TABLET.

Obtainable from all Wholesale Chemists in Victoria.

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Between success and failure is often determined by one's ability to recognise opportunity when it presents itself.

Antiphlogistine

(Inflammation's Antidote.)

offers the medical man the ideal cataplasm for treating superficial and deep-seated inflammations.

It offers the chemist one of the best selling remedial agents in the world.

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rinted and Published for the Proprietor by H. Hearne & Co., Paragon Printers, 208-210 Little Lonsdale Street (between Swanston and Elizabeth Streets), Melbourne.